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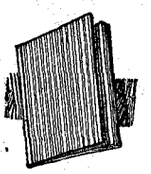
Give your business a voice

Work



RELYING on long hours and hard work rather than brilliancy or cleverness, there are yet certain things in which we in these offices take pride:

A thing that had not been done before — A "Woman's Manual of Banking," executed by us for Chicago's lake-front bank.

A new line of farm equipment — brought in one year, with one-fourth as large an appropriation, to a volume second only to the leader in the field.

A plan that added perhaps 500,000 circulation to every page in a *national* campaign.

The sensation of 1920 in a special field — frugally but successfully advertised by us.

Intensive cultivation — a more thorough plan that helped every dealer in the Middle West to sell his proper share of a staple line.

These and other accomplishments we will gladly show to thinking executives.

AS the welfare department specializes on human relationships within a business, so the really professional advertising agency is a specialist in *external human relationships*—the most vital and far-reaching any business has.

Silence is the cause of misunderstandings.

When a company and its workers, its country-wide jobber-dealer personnel and its public mutually express themselves, co-operation results.

Advertising is the *voice* that officially and nationally expresses the ideals of your business, reassures employes as to their future success with you, and teaches consumers the economic service you offer them.

Propaganda? No—*truth!*

It's good for a business to live in a glass house.

Some of the greatest reforms and successes in business have come about through the revelations of advertising counsel searching for a proper message.

We have a chart showing 12 vital things a voice has done for a business. Photoprint gladly mailed to executives on request.

Policy

PEOPLE buy what they know and think well of.

If such goods render the public a real economic service, their story continually reiterated in this great American market assures the final success of the maker.

Our policy as an advertising organization is to serve a select few such concerns of national proportions, located in the Middle West — and to give them the same thorough economic service they give their public.

We maintain a professional attitude, receive a retainer from most clients and advise on matters of merchandising in the broadest sense —from standardization of output to materially helping dealers "cash in" on the advertising.

We place national, newspaper, farm and outdoor advertising, including financial accounts; and to synchronize the various factors, usually direct every detail.

CD

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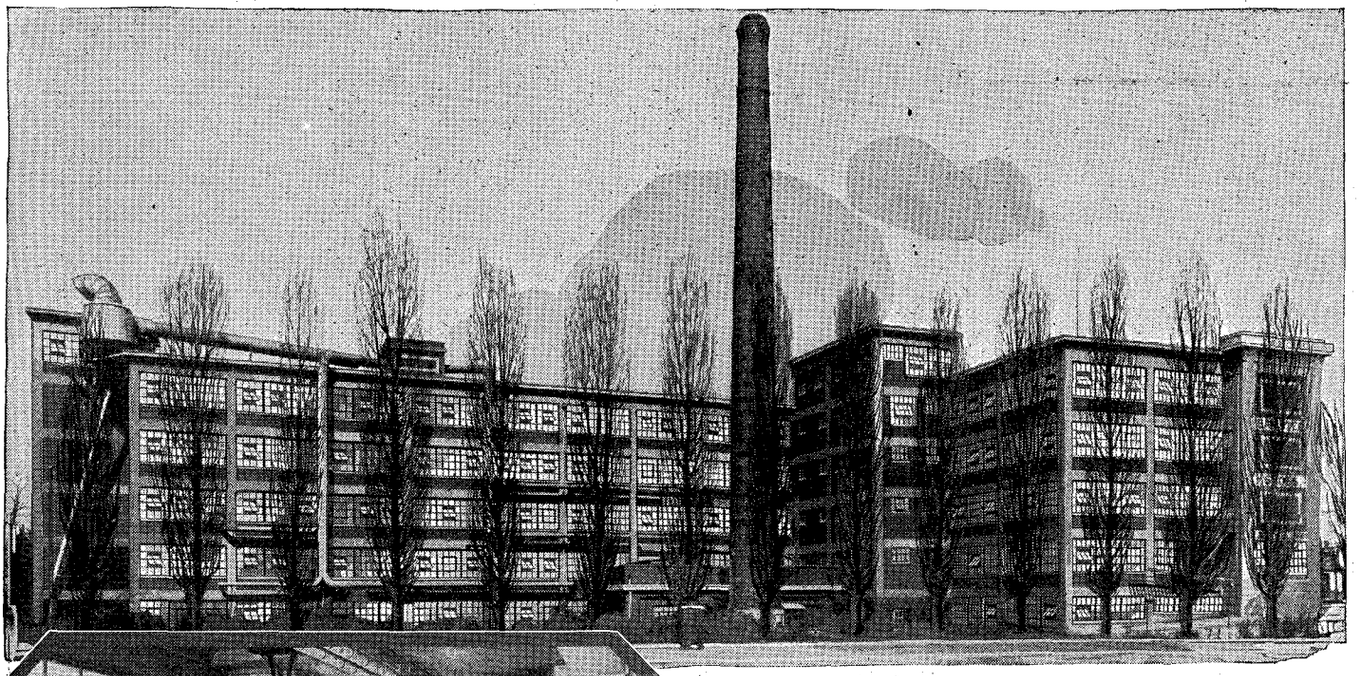
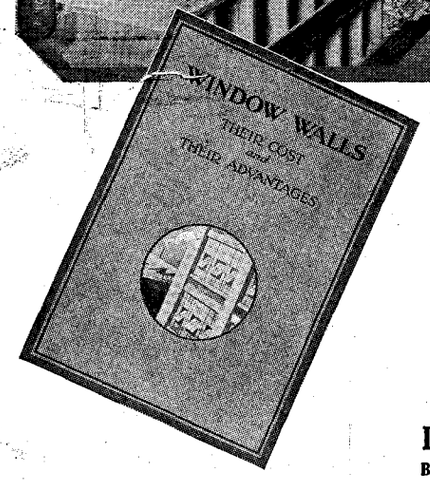


Banister Shoe Factory, Newark, N. J., and section of interior showing light at the bench through Fenestra WindoWalls Frank Hill Smith, Inc., Engineers



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And the part that Fenestra WindoWalls have fulfilled in these larger aspects of essentially good building, is significantly illustrated in the following letter from Mr. James B. Banister, president:

> "We are complimented continually for the fine building we occupy, which some think almost too nice for a shoe factory.
>
> "But more of our working hours are spent behind these glass windows than any other place, and we feel that we are to be congratulated on having such pleasant surroundings for our daily toil.
>
> "Sunlight and air are the two natural elements to uplift humanity, and we have these to the fullest degree.
>
> "Anybody who contemplates building would be very unwise to consider old-fashioned, little windows, and we are very confident that no particular of our new factory has given us any greater satisfaction than the windows that let the blessed sunshine in."

Fenestra WindoWalls are the least expensive of all wall materials—because they make light cost less and produce more.

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Boston New York Philadelphia Washington Chicago San Francisco Hartford Buffalo Newark Richmond Baltimore

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The Outlook

JUNE 2, 1920

THE PROGRESS OF THE PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARIES

WHETHER by direct primaries or by conventions, nearly all the States and Territories have now chosen their delegations to the National Republican and Democratic Conventions. The Republican Convention is to convene on June 8 in Chicago; the Democratic, on June 28 at San Francisco. Since the last reports published in these pages primaries have been held in Pennsylvania, Vermont, and Oregon, and post-primary conventions in Georgia and Indiana, all of which have considerable significance in the campaign.

The result of the Pennsylvania primary was like that in New York State—apparently nothing decisive was accomplished. On the Republican side the delegates are uninstructed, the indications being that the Republican machine, headed by Senator Penrose, is still in control. On the Democratic side the name of Attorney-General Palmer was the only one on the ballot. Although he apparently obtained most of the State delegation to the Democratic Convention, many people wrote in the name of Mr. McAdoo and some the names of Governor Edwards, of New Jersey, and of Herbert Hoover. Vermont, as a result of her primary, sends an uninstructed delegation to Chicago; but the reports indicate that the delegation is strongly for General Wood.

In Oregon the results of the primary, which was held on May 21, were not finally tabulated as this issue of The Outlook goes to press; but partial reports indicate a significant plurality for Senator Johnson over General Wood on the Republican side, and a decided victory for Mr. McAdoo on the Democratic. On the Republican ballot, although the names of Governor Lowden, Senator Harding, and Senator Poindexter appeared, the contest was almost entirely between Wood and Johnson. In Georgia the convention which succeeded the recent primary was apparently in the joint anti-Administration control of Senator Hoke Smith and the ex-Populist Thomas E. Watson, whose combined forces were able to defeat the adherents of Attorney-General Palmer, although a larger number of votes were cast for Mr. Palmer in the primaries than for any other candidate. The result was that the followers of Attorney-General Palmer bolted and organized a convention of their own, and Georgia will have contesting delegations at San Francisco, one in the interest of the Administration and one opposed to the Administration.

The Indiana post-primary Republican Convention ratified the result of the primaries so far as the choice of a Presidential nominee is concerned. A considerable majority of the delegates at Chicago from Indiana will support General Wood, the rest of the delegation being for Senator Johnson. The significant thing about the Indiana convention was the incorporation in its platform of a Peace Treaty plank which its authors hope will serve as a model for the plank to be presented to the National Republican Convention at Chicago.

The plank condemns the President for forcing the representatives of the Powers to adopt the Covenant of the League of Nations as an integral part of the Treaty with Germany; approves the reservations to the Treaty adopted by the Republican majority of the Senate; notes that "twice the Treaty with these reservations was submitted to the Senate and twice the President brought its defeat;" declares that "the Republicans are not responsible for the delay in securing peace. . . . They welcome the issue" and they "gladly submit all questions involved" to the judgment of the American people. Favoring "an association of nations to promote the peace of the world" and "the judicial settlement of international disputes," the platform chronicles the fact that "the first general arbitration treaties were negotiated by a Republican Administration." Moreover, if "the freedom and peace of Europe are again threatened by any Power or combination of Powers, . . . the United States should regard such a situation . . . as a menace to its own peace and freedom," and should be prepared "to render every service as we did in 1917."

WHAT THE PRIMARIES INDICATE

THE results of the primaries and State conventions up to date make it clear that General Wood will enter the Chicago Convention with a much larger body of delegates instructed for him than any other competitor. He will not, however, have nearly enough to nominate him on the first ballot. His nearest competitor is Senator Hiram Johnson, followed by Governor Lowden, of Illinois. The best judges of contemporary political currents believe that, while Senator Harding is more acceptable to organized leaders than any other candidate, he is now probably entirely out of the running because of the poor showing which he made as a candidate in his own State of Ohio. It is not believed that Senator Johnson is likely to be nominated, but the record which he has made in various State primaries, notably in California and Oregon, will make him a dominant figure in the Convention. Whether he will throw his strength to General Wood or to Governor Lowden is largely a matter of conjecture. Some observers foresee the possibility of a deadlock among the supporters of General Wood, Governor Lowden, and Senator Johnson, in which event the chances as "dark horses" of other candidates—such as Herbert Hoover, Governor Coolidge of Massachusetts, Governor Sproul of Pennsylvania, Governor Allen of Kansas, President Butler of Columbia University in New York, or Senator Lenroot of Wisconsin—might suddenly be improved.

While every effort has been made among Republicans to send instructed delegates to Chicago, equal efforts have been made by the Democrats to send uninstructed delegates to San Francisco. Nevertheless straw votes and newspaper reports indicate that Mr. McAdoo, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, has the largest popular following. His availability as a candidate is aided by the belief that if nominated he would command a very large labor vote. The reaction against Attorney-General Palmer's extreme and not altogether wise activities against alleged alien revolutionists is injuring his chances.

Mr. Bryan is regarded as the party's "stormy petrel," and, like Hiram Johnson on the Republican side, may be depended upon to cause a lively discussion at the Convention. He is determined that the party shall not espouse the cause of the "wets," and for that reason is particularly opposed to such candidates as Governor Cox, of Ohio, and Governor Edwards, of New Jersey. The New York "Times" has come out openly and vigorously in support of the candidacy of John W. Davis, present Ambassador of the United States to Great Britain, as the best man for the Democrats to nominate. Mr. Davis is a man of high character and of a fine record both at the bar and in the Government service. The Democrats could go farther and fare worse. He is a Southerner, and the fact may be urged against him at the San Francisco Convention that, while the South will support a Democratic candidate from any

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part of the country, the North may still be a little restive, if it does not absolutely shy, at the thought of a distinctively Southern President. To be sure President Wilson was born in Virginia, but he was educated in the North, has lived in the North most of his life, and was nominated from a Northern State, New Jersey. Sectionalism has still, unfortunately, to be considered as a factor in Presidential contests.

Hardly any one, by the way, seems to mention the name of Brand Whitlock as of Democratic Presidential caliber. His work as Minister to Belgium during the war was both noble and statesmanlike, and he has had strenuous political administrative experience as Mayor of Toledo, Ohio, for four successive terms, but his retiring and modest disposition would doubtless make him dread the antagonisms of a Presidential campaign.

PRESIDENT WILSON AND ARMENIA

On May 24 President Wilson sent a message to Congress seeking authority to accept a mandate for Armenia. The Outlook has already reported the Senate's resolution recording American sympathy with the conditions of insecurity, starvation, and misery in Armenia, congratulating the people of Armenia on the recognition of the Republic of Armenia by the American Government, expressing the hope that they may soon attain full realization of their nationalistic aspirations, and, in especial, requesting the President to send an American warship and a force of marines to Batum, on the Black Sea, the nearest large port to Armenian territory, with instructions to the marines to disembark and to protect American lives and property there.

In his message to Congress the President says that he read this resolution "with genuine gratification," and that almost coincidentally came an appeal from the Supreme Council of the Powers to our Government, asking it to accept a mandate for the supervision of Armenian administration, together with a request to him personally to determine the Armenian boundaries.

The President asks Congress to authorize the Government to assume the duties of a mandatory, and says:

> Sympathy with Armenia has proceeded from no single portion of our people, but has come with extraordinary spontaneity and sincerity from the whole of the great body of Christian men and women in this country, by whose free-will offerings Armenia has practically been saved at the most critical juncture of its existence. . . . This great and generous people have made the cause of Armenia their own. It is to this people . . . that the earnest expectations of the struggling people of Armenia turn as they now emerge from a period of indescribable suffering and peril. . . . It would do nothing less than arrest the hopeful processes of civilization if we were to refuse the request to become the helpful friends and advisers of such of these people as we may be authoritatively and formally requested to guide and assist.

With regard to a mandate, as The Outlook has already said, our country is not now in a position to become a mandatory in any foreign country because our citizens are divided in sentiment on the question whether we ought to assume any responsibility for countries outside our own boundaries. As to the second appeal, the President, we are glad to note, has accepted the personal appointment as arbitrator.

Meanwhile the Armenians are doing what they can to organize themselves to defend their country. They have men and officers organized. They need arms and ammunition. At a meeting the other day in New York City $100,000 was raised entirely among the Armenians of the metropolis to purchase arms and ammunition from the American Government to equip the Armenian army to defend their homeland against Turks, Tartars, and Bolsheviki.

CONGRESS CAN DECLARE WAR; CAN IT DECLARE PEACE?

The Knox resolution "declaring peace" with Germany was passed by the House of Representatives on May 21 by a vote of 228 to 139. The resolution exactly in the same form had previously been adopted by the Senate. It now goes, therefore, to the President for his approval or veto. It is generally expected that he will veto it, and there do not appear to be sufficient votes in Congress to override the veto. The vote was not wholly a partisan one, for two Republicans opposed the resolution and nineteen Democrats supported it. If the President vetoes the resolution, we shall still be technically at war, and the extraordinary martial powers of the President will continue unless he voluntarily relinquishes them by Executive order or unless Congress repeals the special acts that conferred them. Of course the President could then veto the repeals. It is apparently the President's intention to make the question an issue in the Presidential campaign. Of course practically we are at peace with Germany now. Theoretically, however, we are the only nation which is still at war with her. The situation is almost ludicrous when it is recalled that eighteen months have elapsed since the war actually ceased.

There seems to us no doubt that Congress has the Constitutional power to declare peace. The power to declare war carries with it by almost necessary implication the power to declare peace, otherwise the power must be lodged either in the President as Commander-in-Chief of the Army or in the President and the Senate as the treaty-making power. If the power to declare peace rests in the President alone, Congress could not actually exert its Constitutional power to declare war, since, if Congress declared war on Monday, the President could declare peace on Tuesday and the war would be over.

If the power to make peace rests in the President and the Senate, there might come at any time, as there now has come, a deadlock, and the resultant condition would be neither peace nor war. This is the present condition of the country, and its evils are sufficiently apparent.

The President has so identified the League of Nations with the Peace Treaty that if the League is not adopted the Treaty is not adopted. But if Congress has the Constitutional power to declare peace, that ends the Peace Treaty negotiated by the President, and therefore *ipso facto* puts an end to the adoption by the United States of the Covenant of the League of Nations, for we cannot negotiate a Treaty of Peace with a nation with which we are already at peace. If the Congressional declaration that peace exists becomes the law of the land, the Treaty which the President has negotiated is ended. Under such conditions, if we wish to enter the League of Nations we should either have to apply to be admitted to the existing League or should have to negotiate a new League treaty. Under these circumstances, we repeat the suggestion already made in The Outlook, that a third meeting of the Hague Conference should be called, and out of that conference should be arranged with the other nations a new or modified form of the League.

We have not yet seen, but should be interested in seeing, the opinions of Constitutional lawyers with regard to the power of the President to veto a declaration of war by Congress. The Constitution says: "The Congress shall have the power to declare war." Such a declaration is made by resolution. Can the President nullify a power conferred on Congress by the Constitution? In 1917 Congress declared that Germany had made war against the United States, and that as a result a state of war existed. By a resolution now declaring that a state of war no longer exists it would simply repeal its previous declaration.

CARRANZA'S FATE

General Alvarado Obregon, the leader of the revolution which overthrew the régime of President Carranza, is to be praised for his determination to

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clear up the mystery surrounding the assassination of the former "First Chief." President Carranza was killed during the dark early morning hours of May 21, in the little village of Tlaxcalantongo, in the State of Puebla. A telegram sent to General Obregon by General Juan Barragan, Carranza's Chief of Staff, and other officers of the President's party, declared that Carranza's death was due to the treachery of General Rodolfo Herrera, who, says the telegram, "joined the column at Patla, professing loyalty. Arriving at Tlaxcalantongo, Herrera offered hospitality to Carranza, placing sentinels who knew the terrain. At four o'clock in the morning his men, abusing the confidence reposed in them, surrounded the shelter where Carranza was sleeping, firing their rifles furiously into the hut. Every one offered resistance, although natural demoralization was caused by the unexpected attack."

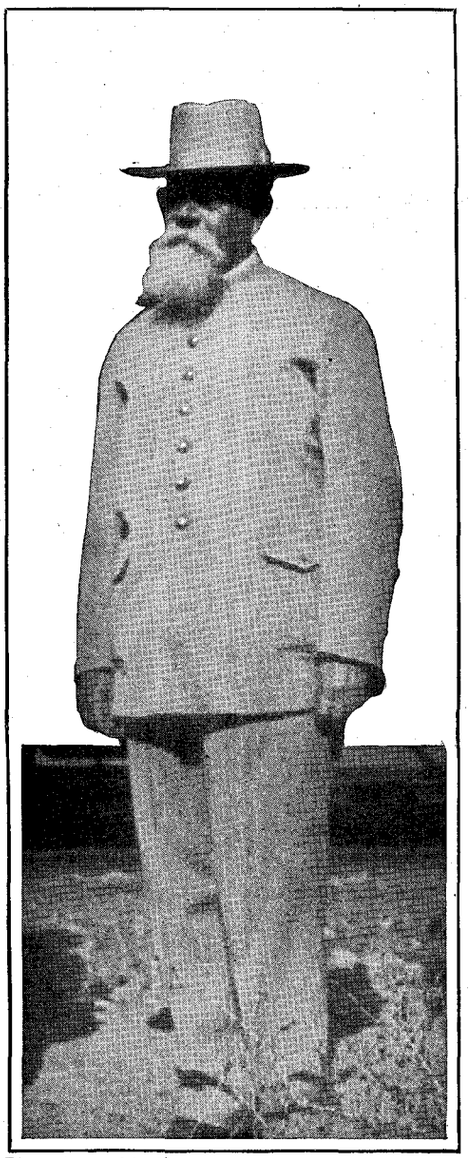
When early reports that several of Carranza's generals had been murdered also were contradicted, and it became plain that the President alone had fallen, there seemed some ground for General Obregon's implication of treachery on the part of certain officers of Carranza's army. As we go to press these men have been arrested, and a commission appointed by Generals Obregon and Pablo Gonzales is investigating the facts of the assassination.

SEVEN YEARS OF WATCHFUL WAITING

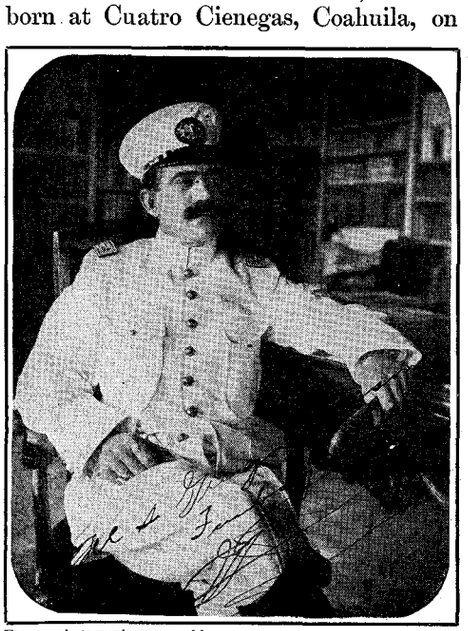
Most of those who knew Carranza, Americans as well as Mexicans, regret his death. The Outlook has said before that, as Mexican leaders average, Carranza was unusually honest and unusually sincere, full of faults though he was. The character of Carranza, who was born at Cuatro Cienegas, Coahuila, on December 29, 1859, was a strange combination of cold vanity and stubbornness, with spasmodic generosity and bravery. He once allowed his brother to be put to death by a bandit rather than to unbend his dignity to the extent of bargaining for a ransom with his brother's uncouth captor. And when the children of his brother's murderer were taken prisoners by Carranza troops, Don Venustiano treated them with the utmost liberality and magnanimity.

Throughout his career in office, Carranza's most conspicuous trait has been that "stubbornness" or "obstinacy" which has earned him so much condemnation from the press of the United States. And yet it may be questioned if his stubbornness, or, as his friends would say, his steadfastness, was not preferable, even from our point of view, to the vacillation which is characteristic of many Mexican leaders. And, in this connection, it is not fair to overlook the vacillation of the present American Administration in dealing with Mexican affairs. When President Wilson refused to give his recognition to President Huerta, this meant to all Mexico that Wilson was about to lend active support to the opponents of Huerta, for your Mexican cannot understand impassive neutrality. Instead, however, the American President launched his policy of "watchful waiting."

It is not difficult for one who understands Mexican character to sympathize with the honest disappointment and perplexity of the Carranzistas when they met with this programme of dubious neutrality from the American Administration. It can truthfully be said, moreover, that the "watchful waiting" was occasionally broken by mischievous meddling. For President Wilson was temperamentally unable to keep his hands entirely off

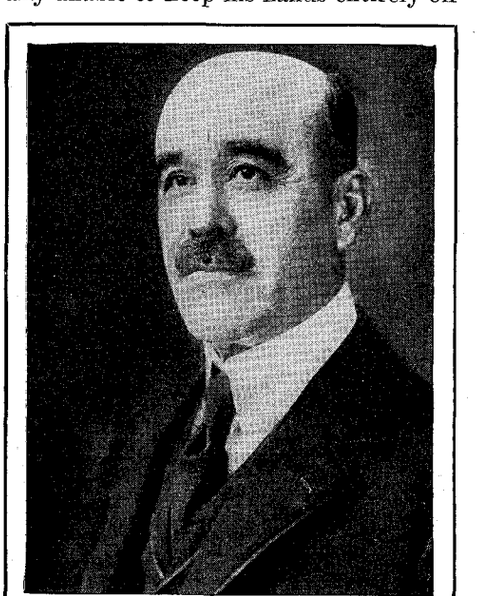


From a photograph by Gregory Mason, of The Outlook's staff
VENUSTIANO CARRANZA



From a photograph presented by General Gonzales to Mr. Gregory Mason
GENERAL PABLO GONZALES

Photo by Hadeur, El Paso
GENERAL OBREGON



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SEÑOR BONILLAS, CARRANZA'S CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY

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Mexico. So he alternately encouraged Villa and Carranza to believe that each was the special favorite of the American Administration. His recognition of Carranza finally came, it is worth remembering, not when the "First Chief" was at the height of his power, but, indeed, when the star of Carranza seemed to be waning. Probably Carranza was as much surprised by this recognition as his enemy Villa, who was then the most powerful force in Mexican politics, and who had had not a little encouragement from the United States.

Thus it is not surprising that by the time of the American Presidential election of 1916 most of the Carranza party probably agreed with General Pablo Gonzales, who said to Gregory Mason, Staff Correspondent of The Outlook: "I would prefer frank aggression from Mr. Hughes to the doubtful friendship of Mr. Wilson." Certainly all Mexico agreed with General Carranza, who said at the same time to The Outlook's representative: "Wilson has not kept faith with Mexico."

After exercising executive power for some three years as First Chief of the Constitutionalist party, Carranza was elected President of Mexico on March 11, 1917. As President he was most heard of in the United States by virtue of his so-called "pro-German policy" during the Great War. The widespread belief in the United States that Carranza was thoroughly pro-German was another indication of the vast ignorance of Mexico which exists in our country. Carranza never cared a fig for Germans as such. He saw in Germany merely a counterweight to the United States in the game of political intrigue, and used the Kaiser as a bogy with which to frighten Uncle Sam. Had Germany won the war and launched a programme of imperialistic expansion in Latin America, there is little doubt that Carranza would have turned to the United States as an ally against Germany. Carranza had only one motive in international politics, namely, to bring about the complete independence and self-sufficiency of Mexico. And because he did strive steadily for this aim through innumerable obstacles raised against him at home and abroad, it is not at all unlikely that, in spite of all his failures and in spite of the condemnation which he may receive from historians in foreign countries, the chroniclers of Mexico will write of Venustiano Carranza as a great patriot.

IS EUROPE DYING?

THERE are those who say that Europe, especially its central and eastern portions, is steadily sinking backward into the dark ages. Certainly the facts regarding European misery and its economic chaos are black indeed. Mr. Henry P. Davison, Chairman of the Convention of Red Cross Societies, an international body composed of twenty-seven nations, two weeks ago in an address at Des Moines, Iowa, at the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, said:

> One of the most terrible tragedies in the history of the human race is being enacted within the broad belt of territory lying between the Baltic, Black, and Adriatic Seas. . . .
>
> Men, women, and children are dying by thousands, and over vast once civilized areas there are to be found neither medical appliances nor medical skill sufficient to cope with the devastating plagues. . . .
>
> Returning to the United States a few weeks ago, with all these horrors ringing in my ears, I found myself once more in a land whose granaries are overflowing, where health and plenty abound, and where life and activity and eager enterprise are in the full flood. And though I well know of a hundred disturbing problems, I heard of no hunger cries. No American children were dying in their mothers' arms for lack of milk or bread.

Mr. Davison's really eloquent statement deserves to be read in full by every American who has any desire to protect the moral and physical health of his country—moral health because we shall sink into the most degrading selfishness if we allow these European conditions to pass without our earnest effort to mitigate them, and physical health because typhus, tuberculosis, and the emaciation of starvation cannot undermine Europe without eventually undermining us also.

The terrible conditions thus outlined should appeal not only to our sense of altruism, but to our sense of self-protection, for, says Mr. Davison:

> Yes, I admit that those people speak truth who will say in answer to all this: "We are sorry, but we did not cause it. It is not our affair, and we have given all we can afford to Europe. Has not our Red Cross already had four hundred millions of our money? It is about time we attended to our own troubles."
>
> But I assert in reply to all such: You can no more renounce the tribulations of these stricken people than you could escape the consequences of the war. One half the world may not eat while the other half starves. How long do you believe the plague of typhus that is taking a hideous death toll in Esthonia and Poland and the Ukraine and eating along the fringes of Germany and Czechoslovakia will confine itself to these remote lands? It is a parasitic disease, and if not throttled may spill into the western countries of Europe and creep to our own shores.
>
> Only last Saturday our Health Commissioner of New York, Dr. Copeland, sailed for the other side just to measure the danger and take precaution against such an invasion.

It is of little use, however, to prophesy disaster without pointing out possible remedies. This Mr. Davison does very clearly. He urges that Congress appropriate $500,000,000 to be used for the upbuilding of central and eastern Europe under the direction of a non-political commission of three distinguished Americans of the type of General Pershing, Mr. Hoover, and ex-Secretary Lane. He would have that commission proceed at once to central and eastern Europe to make a survey and to act for the restoration of that territory. He would have our Government invite other governments to assist in the undertaking. The half billion dollars he would have loaned for the purpose without interest for the first three years and with an adequate rate of interest thereafter, the sum to be repaid in fifteen years from its date, and there would be, in Mr. Davison's opinion, "no doubt as to its final payment." The money, he thinks, could be raised by issuing additional Liberty Bonds or by some form of taxation. Certainly it does not seem impractical that such a sum, administered by such a commission for such a purpose, could be raised if the American people are made to realize the transcendent importance, not only to the world, but to themselves, of saving Europe.

THE SWISS JOIN THE LEAGUE

ON May 16 the Swiss had their "great and solemn referendum" as to whether they would or would not enter the League of Nations. The vote in favor of entering was about 400,000; the vote against, some 300,000. The French, Italian, and four German cantons voted for the League; ten German cantons against it.

A Swiss correspondent of The Outlook writes:

> The idea of being a member of a Society of Nations was, from the very first, understood and accepted by all the members of our Federal Government and also by the greater part of the population of the French-speaking cantons. The other two-thirds of the country had to be gained to that cause by an energetic campaign. Soon, however, from that side the farmers came out and pronounced themselves in favor of it; then the Catholic associations followed, and finally members of financial corporations and industrial institutions. There remain against the cause of the League the whole Socialist party, a few of the military, and some of the "intellectuals"—doctors, ministers, and professors—who claim that the League of Nations is only a new Power organized by the Allies to crush further the defeated Germans.

Most interesting of all is the fact that in finally voting to enter the League the Swiss have done precisely what our reservationist Senators have been endeavoring to bring about. For instance, Switzer-

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CARTOONS OF THE WEEK

AS SELECTED BY OUTLOOK READERS

Harper in the Birmingham Age-Herald

WHEN THE "BACK TO THE FARM" MOVEMENT REALLY COMES

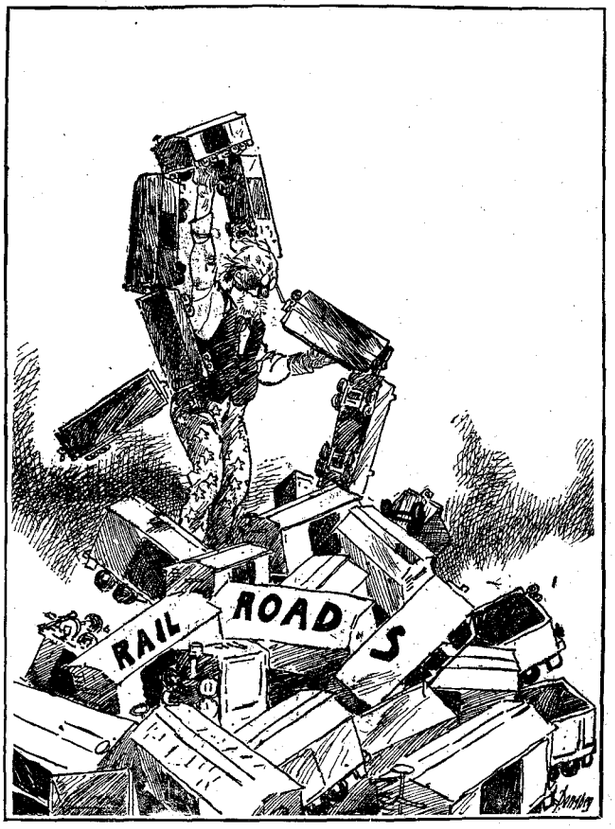
From C. W. McIntire, Camp Hill, Alabama

Thurlby in the Seattle Times

READY!

From George H. Preston, Seattle, Washington

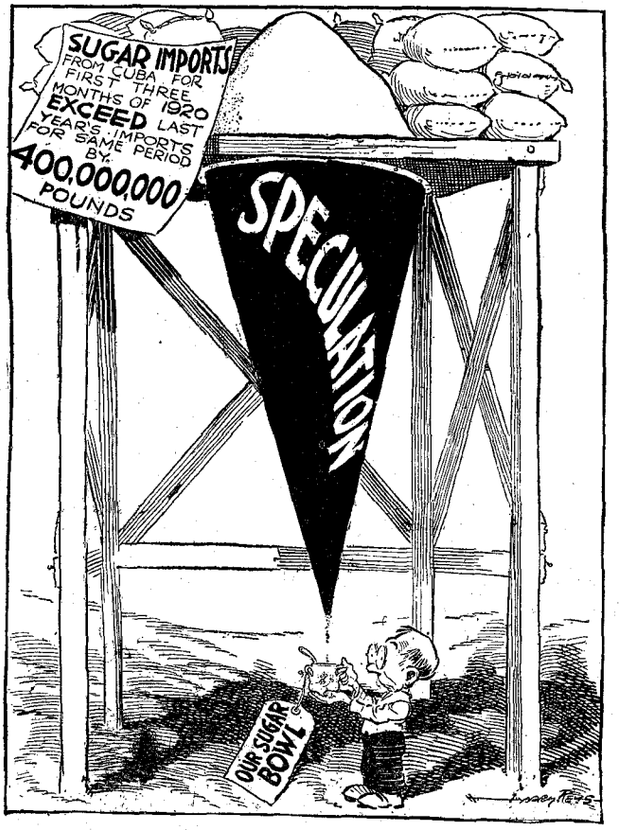
From the Cleveland Plain Dealer



ALL TANGLED UP AGAIN

From Gertrude Kean, Wooster, Ohio

From the Columbus (Ohio) Citizen


SUGAR IMPORTS FROM CUBA FOR FIRST THREE MONTHS OF 1920 EXCEED LAST YEAR'S IMPORTS FOR SAME PERIOD BY 400,000,000 POUNDS
SPECULATION
OUR SUGAR BOWL

AS USUAL, WE'RE AT THE LITTLE END OF THE HORN

From S. H, Miller, Columbus, Ohio

These cartoons were sent to The Outlook in response to our request for representative cartoons that appeal to our readers as vital expressions of popular movements and public opinion. Particulars may be found on page 234 of this issue

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land has refused to accept Article X of the League Covenant if the obligation commits her to the use of armed force. She thus goes further than do our Senators; their reservation would allow us to use force if Congress so authorized. Again, with regard to Article XVI, requiring League members to punish a state which breaks the law, Switzerland not only declines to participate, but she will not permit the passage of foreign troops across her territory to that end.

SAINT JOAN

THE canonization of Joan of Arc took place at Rome on May 16. It is described as one of the most impressive functions ever performed in St. Peter's. Pope Benedict pronounced the formal words which made the peasant maid a saint of the Catholic Church, in the presence of some sixty thousand people gathered in and about the famous basilica. One curious incident was the presence of one hundred and forty descendants of the family of Joan of Arc. These had been brought together from various parts of France, and it is said in the despatches that three times as many applied for recognition as relatives, but failed to have their claims admitted. Among the formalities which had preceded the admission of Joan of Arc to the rank of the Church's recognized saints was the attestation of miracles, which in this case were declared to have taken place in answer to prayers directed to Joan, who was "beatified" by Pius X in 1909.

Simultaneously church ceremonies and pageants were held in London, New York, and other cities. On another page are pictures of scenes from the New York pageant.

Canonization in the Catholic Church follows, after a long interval and elaborate inquiry, the two preceding steps, first of declaring the proposed saint "a venerable servant of God" and secondly of "beatification" (the right to be called "blessed"), which entitles the candidate to be venerated in a limited part of the churches, while canonization entitles the candidate to full veneration. No saint is ever entitled to be worshiped, under the definitions of the Church.

Ex-President Poincaré, of France, writing of this admission of Joan of Arc to sainthood, declared that "the spirit of the Maid of Orleans links France and England to-day in unity upon which depends the future peace of the world." Thus the nation which Joan led against aggression from England is now joined with its former enemy in friendliness and mutual defense by common ideals, and the misunderstandings and hostilities of the past have become mere historical recollections.

There is something spiritually moving as well as mediæval and picturesque in the recognition by the Catholic Church with pomp and brilliant ceremony of the patriotism and faith of that peasant girl whom the world enshrines in its reverence as a shining figure of sacrifice and noble-hearted valor.

WOMEN'S WORK FOR WOMEN IN CHINA

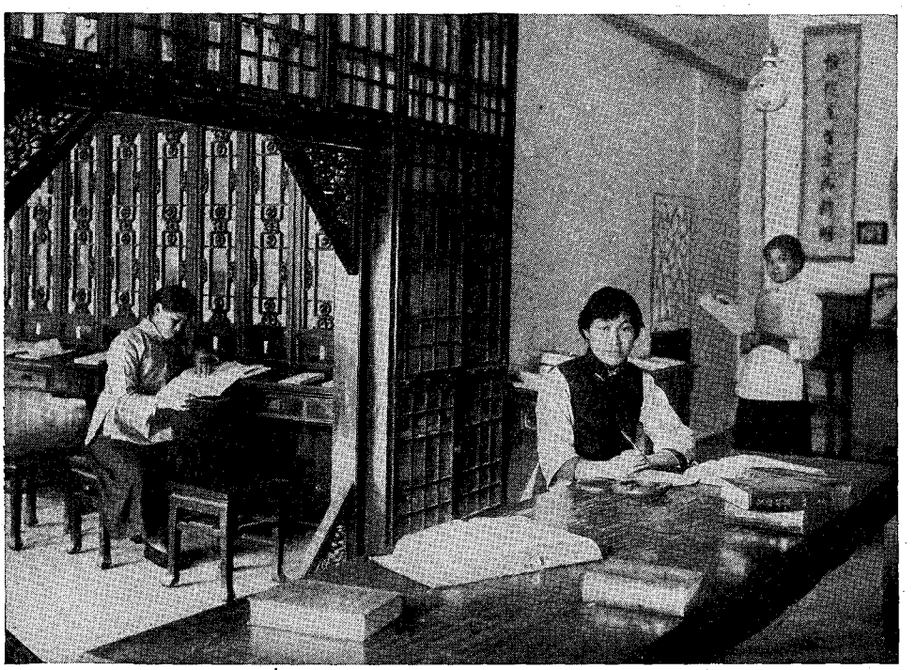
AMERICANS have founded the International Institute in Spain, the American College for Girls in Constantinople, two colleges of similar character in India, and three colleges for girls in China.

We call attention to one of these Americo-Chinese institutions—Yenching College, at Peking, the capital. The educational course there is modeled after what American girls have at Smith, Mount Holyoke, and Wellesley. The students are housed in an ancient Chinese palace. Its picturesque courts shelter some seventy-odd students. The tall carved gates swing open upon secluded spaces filled with the shadows of cedar and elm, peach and apricot trees. In this seclusion may be found Chinese students whose lives are examples of plain living and high thinking. Their food, bought and prepared under their own direction, costs each girl ten cents a day; they do their own laundry work, and many make their own clothes.

Despite a heavy schedule of academic work these young women have already made themselves felt in the political and philanthropic life of Peking. In the student movement last spring, for instance, the College was the only institution for women of sufficient academic rank to entitle it to send representatives to certain student celebrations. In social service much work has been undertaken; during the recent terrible floods, for instance, thirty destitute children were received into the College, where they were fed, clothed, taught, and tended by the girls themselves. The Industrial School for poor women has been started in Peking by these same practical undergraduates, and the poor children in the neighborhood of the College are gathered into a half-day school, where the students take turns in instructing.

The College is not solely for serious

YENCHING STUDENTS AT PLAY



IN THE LIBRARY AT YENCHING COLLEGE, PEKING

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mental, moral, and social work; there is also much wholesome, vigorous physical play going on, as the accompanying illustration shows.

The bond between Yenching College and other institutions may be seen in the fact that Wellesley has adopted Yenching as her sister institution in the Far East, and that Yenching has now been affiliated with Peking University itself, an institution maintained by four missions on a union basis.

Americans should take pride in the fact that, beyond any other people, they are now giving higher education to the women of China.

A SIGNIFICANT VOTE OF CONFIDENCE

THE Executive Council of the Federation of Labor for the State of New York, at their annual meeting in Albany last week, voted unanimously to report to the State Convention of Labor to be held in August a resolution of confidence in the impartiality and integrity of two men particularly in public life in the State of New York, Governor Alfred E. Smith and Senator Frederick M. Davenport. This action is especially significant because these two men are representative of different parties, one a Democrat and the other a Republican; of different religious faiths, one a Catholic and the other a Methodist; of different racial antecedents; having opposed ideas upon certain prominent issues, Governor Smith being "wet" and Senator Davenport "dry;" one of them an Oliver Street boy from the Tammany East Side in New York, the other at the head of the Department of Law and Politics in a conservative institution, Hamilton College; neither of whom has a partisan record in favor of either capital or labor, but both of whom look alike to the working people of the State because they are reckoned to be trustworthy and impartial. Such an incident illustrates not only the eager intelligence and fairness which leaders of labor exercise perhaps more frequently than leaders of capital, but also illustrates the truth that labor cannot be delivered to either party as a unit.

OVER THE PRICE-PEAK?

THE wave of price reduction that rejoiced shoppers and "ultimate consumers" recently may be a symptom that the high cost of living has definitely passed its greatest altitude. On the other hand, it may be a temporary and limited lowering of the tide due to special causes. Among such causes are the season (which is past the buying high point), the desire of merchants to get rid of goods that may soon be out of style, and the increase of materials and production in certain special lines. It is pretty evident, at all events, that the average citizen is out in arms against exorbitant charges for necessary things. He has checked his extravagance in buying, and there has been also a common though unorganized movement to "go without," to make what one has last its longest, rather than to buy right and left. This last cause applies particularly to clothing—coats, dresses, shoes, and the like—and it is precisely in this direction that cuts in prices have appeared.

It can hardly be said that food prices have been lowered materially, although on May 25 the New York State Commissioner of Foods and Markets stated that wholesale prices of vegetables and fruits were tumbling to the lowest level for months because of over-supply. At the same time one great food essential, namely, sugar, has actually risen beyond its already cruel price. A statement from the National Preservers and Food Products Association asserts that present sugar prices represent inflation caused by speculation and withholding, and declares that preserve-makers and confectioners will close down factories rather than submit to further extortion from profiteers.

Back of the whole question of prices lie large financial and international problems of credit and inflation. These elements must be dealt with if really lower levels in prices on a large scale are to be reached and maintained.

A LIBRARY CORNER IN THE HILLSIDE SANITARIUM

A NEW FORM OF LIBRARY SERVICE

IN a picture printed on this page is shown what appears to be a novel form of library service as it has been introduced in the public library of Sioux City, Iowa. The librarian in this institution, Mr. C. W. Sumner, acted as librarian of the American Library Association's work at one of the Southern war camps in 1918. He was impressed with the excellence of the service rendered the soldiers who were confined in hospitals, and on his return to Sioux City took steps to establish library service in the local hospitals and sanitariums. The trustees of the library and the physicians of the city gave the work their hearty support. As a result, a hospital librarian was appointed and a campaign to put books in the hands of the invalids was carried on. Largely the books were donated by the people of the city, and soon a library of over five thousand volumes was secured. The work in the hospitals and sanitariums took two forms: one in the establishment of permanent collections in each; the other in the lending of books and periodicals from the general stock of the committee. Great care was taken to prevent any possibility of spread of disease through the books.

The committee which has had charge of this work has given a very interesting report. The wheeled carrier wagons or book trucks which go from ward to ward in the hospitals are welcomed joyfully by the patients. The hospital librarian says that a distinct psychological effect on the patients is noticed through the enjoyment and interest they obtain from the library work and the consequent lessening of their worry and nervousness about their own condition. She adds:

> Patients watch for the coming of the hospital librarian and her book truck and on all sides she meets such expressions as these: "It's certainly a comfort to have these books." "This is the real use of a library." "I'm not nearly so lonesome since I can have books to

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read." "When are you coming again?" "Always leave a book or two for me if I am asleep." "Don't pass me up if my door happens to be shut." A mother whose son spent considerable time in the hospital said: "You have surely brought much sunshine to my son."

COURAGEOUS FRANCE

ANYTHING that Professor Tuffier, of Paris, says bears the mark of authority. The other day, at the meeting of the American Surgical Association in St. Louis, he gave the following summary of "the exact state of affairs in France:"

> Of the 8,400,000 men drafted into the army (this figure representing 89 per cent of possible draftees) 3,000,000 were wounded, 770,000 permanently mutilated, and 1,364,000 killed in battle; this figure being raised to more than 2,000,000, counting the dead of disease and missing. We can appreciate what this mortality means if we imagine that of the splendid American Army which you so generously sent to France in the cause of liberty not one ever returned.
>
> As regards material losses, there have been destroyed—
>
> 94 per cent of our woolen mills.
> 90 per cent of our linen mills.
> 90 per cent of our mineral resources.
> 83 per cent of our steel mills.
> 70 per cent of our sugar industry.
> 60 per cent of our cotton mills.
> 55 per cent of our coal mines.
> 45 per cent of our electrical power.
>
> We have a deficit of twelve billion francs revenue unpaid from Russia, Belgium, Turkey, and Rumania.

Surgeons, remarked Dr. Tuffier, "are accustomed to think less of the extent of the wound but rather the fashion in which the injured man reacts. What, then, have we *accomplished* since the war? Since fifty-seven per cent of the drafted men between eighteen and thirty-four years have been killed, our labor has been greatly crippled." Yet France has restored conditions as follows:

> 80 per cent of the railway devastation.
> 74 per cent of the bridges.
> 18 per cent of the highways.
> 49 per cent of the canals.
> 30 per cent of the factories.
> 33 per cent of the houses.

"You thus see exactly what our losses have been," said Professor Tuffier, "and what we have done to offset them. Notwithstanding this tremendous effort, seventy-six non-devastated departments have paid this year no less than eighteen billion francs in taxes."

France, he concluded, is laboring energetically. She wishes to live. "But our material resources have been greatly reduced, and all our energy, all our production, all our exportation, is expended towards the reconstruction of our lands and cities."

Americans will join in Dr. Tuffier's wish expressed in these words: "I hope, for the greatest good of humanity, that the understanding and co-operation . . . firmly established between our two countries will continue, and even become still more intimate."

NEVADA REBORN

AUSTRALIA'S real prosperity did not begin until the invading white population had passed through its first fever for mining and settled down to agriculture. So it seems to be with the least known, most sparsely settled, and yet in area the sixth largest State in our Union, Nevada. The history of Nevada has been a history of alternate booms and declines. At the end of the last century there were within the State's borders less than 36,000 white inhabitants, or only five or ten thousand more than she had possessed when given Statehood in 1864. By 1910, however, Nevada's population had leaped to 81,875, and it is still climbing. Governor Emmet D. Boyle, one of the best executives Nevada ever had, says of the present situation: "We have 110,000 square miles of land within our borders, almost a square mile of it for each of our inhabitants, and we are willing to divide our right to reside here with the several hundred thousand people who will, at no distant date, come to live with us.

"No other State," continues Governor Boyle, "was ever so systematically exploited or so completely deserted as was Nevada by those first lucky figures who won the great prizes in her once glorious game of chance. With the outstanding exception of the great contribution of Mrs. John W. Mackay and her son, Clarence Hungerford Mackay, to the University of Nevada not a single monument in the form of a lasting benefaction by any of her fortunate sons stands here to commemorate her great gifts to them. In those old roaring days of the mining camps little community life was developed. We provided transient accommodations only.

"It is different to-day. Development is normal and well-balanced. Our laws and our institutions reflect an awakened consciousness of our pride in what we are and what we will be. We are building for to-day and for all time. As a matter of fact, it was not Columbus or Vespucci or the Pilgrims or any of that adventurous crowd who found us. We ourselves have just begun to discover Nevada, and she looks like a permanent camp."

Nevada is still a great mining State, of course. In 1918 her mineral output was valued at $50,787,000. Her annual agricultural output, however, is now worth about as much, while the tax valuation of the nearly million acres of her farms, with their improvements and live stock, is almost two and one-half times greater than that of all mining property and the net proceeds of mines. Like the land of other Western States, you have only to irrigate much of the soil of Nevada to make it extremely productive for farming. Governor Boyle, who in Nevada recently talked about conditions in his State to a representative of The Outlook as reported above, is a fine type of public servant. Not a few things about his personality, as about his career, suggest a comparison with Herbert Hoover. Governor Boyle is only forty years of age. He has been Governor since 1915, and his present term runs till January, 1923. His political affiliations are with the progressive and liberal wing of the Democratic party. In his dealings with labor problems in particular he has shown himself to be a Governor "for the people," and not the server of any one group or class. Like Hoover, Boyle is by profession a mining engineer, and shows in the way he attacks public problems that capacity for broad-gauge planning and execution which is part of the professional capital of the good engineer.

LEGISLATIVE HYSTERIA RECEIVES A CHECK

GOVERNOR ALFRED E. SMITH, of the State of New York, has shown again that he is not only a Democrat in the broadest and best sense of that word, but that he has courage and common sense, which are necessary qualities of real statesmanship. He has vetoed the six bills which were jammed through the State Legislature in its closing days as a result of the alarms and prejudices created by the trial and expulsion of the five Socialist members. These bills are called by the New York "Tribune," which no one can suspect of sympathy with Red revolution, "the Sweet-Lusk-Daly repressive bills."

The six bills were framed to bar the Socialist ticket at elections; to oblige teachers in public schools to pass a loyalty test; to prohibit the carrying on of any school of any kind in the State which is not licensed by the Board of Regents; to create a special bureau of secret police for the suppression of anarchy; to modify the procedure under which legislators-elect take the oath of office; and to prevent Socialists from holding public office.

The Governor's vetoes are models of direct and calm but effective English, and the comments of the supporters of the bills indicate that the Governor's reasoning has modified their views. The general basis of the vetoes is that the bills, in Governor Smith's opinion, strike at the fundamental American doctrine of the right to free speech and free thought.

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The bill, for example, which would give the Appellate Court the right to strike from the ballot names of candidates who the Court believes are of dangerous Socialistic tendencies is pernicious, in the Governor's opinion, because "the Court would be permitted to exercise despotic power in striking from the ballot the candidates of any party." Moreover, the Governor believes such legislation would make of the Court a political and not a judicial body, and would tend towards the choosing of judges, not because of their fitness to administer justice, but because of their political opinions. He adds this comment: "The voters of this State are entitled to the privilege of choosing their own candidates and their own officials and to enunciate their own platform. No majority should have the right to exclude any minority from its just participation."

Perhaps the strongest and most useful part of the Governor's veto messages is that which concerns education, for public education is the essential basis of American life. The American public school system is the one original contribution which the American people have made to the cause of democracy. Other republics and other nations have had representative assemblies, free suffrage, rights of property and person. But no people, until the people of the United States set the example about a hundred years ago, has ever insisted that universal education, conducted by the State, at the cost of the taxpayer, and offered freely to every citizen, is a function of democracy. More than that, every citizen must avail himself of this education provided by the Government or must provide himself with its equivalent. The theory, of course, is that democracy to be efficient and successful must be intelligent.

Probably bearing in mind some such view of this great and deep educational function of the State, Governor Smith says that no teacher must suffer the stigma of disloyalty imposed by the judgment of a single Government official. "No man is so omniscient as to have intrusted to him such complete power. If this law had been enforced prior to the abolition of slavery, opposition to that institution would have been a just cause for the disqualification of a teacher. Every teacher would be at the mercy of his colleagues, his pupils, and their parents, and would be deprived of the right of freedom of thought."

As to the bill which would give the Regents the complete supervision of all schools of whatever nature in the State and the power to refuse to license any school of which they disapproved, the Governor remarks: "It strikes at the foundation of the cardinal institution of our Nation. It strikes at the right of the people to enjoy full liberty in the domain of thought and speech. The safety of this Government rests on the loyalty of its people and does not need for its defense a system of intellectual tyranny which in the endeavor to choke error by force must of necessity crush truth as well. The German Empire was an example of such tyranny."

It is perhaps not unnatural that in the present psychological condition of the world the lovers of law and order should be especially anxious to prevent Red revolution of the Russian Bolshevist type from insidious growth in this country. But in taking common-sense precautions against this danger it is well that we should all bear in mind the simple truths of American liberty and human rights of which Governor Smith has so clearly reminded us.

We may perhaps be pardoned for wondering what is the attitude of Mr. Skinner, Librarian of the Legislative Library at Albany, who, as we reported in our issue of last week, has expelled The Outlook from that Library and accused it of approving Mr. Debs's nomination by the Socialist party because it criticised these very bills. Will Mr. Skinner issue a pronunciamento forbidding the Governor to enter the Library? Will he refuse to file among the records of the Library the Governor's veto messages? And will he write to the Governor saying that as a result of the vetoes he now supposes that the Governor is in favor of the nomination and election of Mr. Debs?

CONTINUED POLITICAL UPHEAVAL IN THE NORTHWEST

WE have spoken our mind freely and frequently with respect to the dangers of Non-Partisan Leagueism in North Dakota and the Pacific Northwest generally. We have criticised the extremes of autocratic Socialism in the programme for the setting up of a Government press at the capital and in every county of the State of North Dakota and similar arbitrary tendencies which indicate that, if given rein, an alleged non-partisan government of farmers might be no better than the system which it seeks to subvert. We have disagreed utterly with the short-sighted policy of the leaders of the League at the crisis of the struggle with Germany, when those leaders laid destructive and ill-judged emphasis upon the alleged capitalistic motives and methods for the prosecution of the war and chilled the patriotism of thousands into pacifism as the result of this distorted emphasis. But we have never lost sight of the fact that the plain farmers of the Northwest have been instinctively fighting in the distinctively American battle for greater industrial freedom and progress. Therefore we have sought to keep our readers informed of the continued developments in an extremely interesting and virile part of the United States.

Just as the attack on the Socialists in New York and throughout the United States during the war seems to have resulted in a restrained and conservative though intense declaration of policy on the part of the recent Socialist National Convention in New York City, so the rough handling of the pacifist tendencies of Non-Partisan Leagueism in the Northwest during the war seems to have resulted in greater caution and political wisdom—at least in the State of Minnesota, which is this year the great battle-ground of the Non-Partisan League against its foes. The selections which the League has made of standard-bearers to enter the Republican primary lists in Minnesota appear to be exemplary choices. Their candidate for Governor is Dr. Hendrick Shipstead, a graduate of Northwestern University and a man of experience in the Mayoralty of his own city and as a member of the State Legislature. For Lieutenant-Governor these erstwhile pacifist Leaguers and violent critics of National war policy have selected George H. Mallon, who is opposed to universal compulsory military training but a veteran of the Spanish War, a veteran of the World War, who fought at the Somme, was wounded in the Argonne, and was decorated with the Croix de Guerre, the Legion of Honor ribbon, and the Congressional Medal of Honor.

Having completed their triumphs in North Dakota, the Non-Partisan Leaguers have centered upon Minnesota as their next trophy. In Minnesota their fight is more difficult, owing to the large cities like St. Paul and Minneapolis, with great elements of the population hostile to the League's programme of the more complete socialization of the activities connected with the distribution of wealth. The Farmers' League has therefore joined forces with labor in Minnesota, the recently organized Working People's Non-Partisan League now making common cause with the Farmers' Non-Partisan League.

Elsewhere in the United States the farmer and the laborer are holding aloof from each other or are being held aloof from each other by designing persons; but in the Northwest the farm and the workshop are being united in a "hand and brain" alliance, also including small business men and professional people who are interested in the general welfare. In this respect the movement parallels the new Labor party in England.

The coming campaign will witness the

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second phase of the class struggle for the control of the State of Minnesota. The great commercial interests of the commonwealth, with their adherents and well-wishers and allies, are lined up decisively on one side and the growing labor and farm groups on the other. The first real test of strength came in 1918, when the League's candidate for Governor polled one hundred and fifty thousand votes and the winning Republican candidate two hundred thousand. This year the combined forces of farmers and city workers will undertake to win control of the Republican organization in Minnesota. The present contest is rendered uncertain by the dull and inefficient Republican leadership in the State during the last two years, and by the fact that at the present moment there are rival candidates of the conservative Republican element seemingly about to struggle in the June primary against the united candidacy of the farmers and the working peoples' leagues. This division in the ranks of the Republican conservatives is giving concern to those who are opposed to the radical trend of the present League leadership.

At the recent Republican "unofficial" convention to select representatives for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor to meet by united action the oncoming hosts of farm and workshop, J. A. O. Preus, of Minneapolis, was designated to run for Governor in the primaries, but Julius Schmahl, his opponent in the convention, withdrew his name and charged the Preus candidacy to be the work of certain unnamed "interests," an incident which just at the moment does not augur well for harmony in the face of the foe. This unofficial convention met the League designation of the war veteran Mallon by putting into the running for Lieutenant-Governor "the little corporal of the 151st," Louis L. Collins. The extent of the extreme hysteria which abounds is indicated partly by a paragraph from the speech of the "regular" candidate, Preus, when he accepted the suggestion of the unofficial convention that he enter the Republican primaries. "Townleyism," he said (referring, of course, to the "first chief" of the Non-Partisan League of farmers), "Townleyism is the political cult that would destroy property rights, religion, and the home. Let us not permit the destruction of property rights; let us not permit the destruction of religion; let us not cease to sing 'Home, Sweet Home.'"

It is not easy to predict the outcome. The Farmers' League has a more difficult battle in Minnesota than in North Dakota because of the powerful opposition which centers in the great cities like Minneapolis and St. Paul. The State is not so easy and homogeneous for political purposes as was North Dakota. But the strong tendency in the Northwest for the farmer and the city toiler to get together in political harmony can sooner or later have but one outcome, namely, the ascendency of these two groups which make up the majority of the population of any State. It therefore behooves enlightened statesmanship to study this movement well and guide it into sanity and genuine progress, because the war psychology of repression which has been recently employed against the Non-Partisan League will not long avail as a remedy for unrest in the Northwest any more than it will elsewhere in the free and restless and expanding United States of America.

THE NEW MINISTER

THERE are secret forces working for human progress which we can aid or we can hinder, but which we cannot halt. Every now and then some event astonishes us, as the buds in April upon the apparently lifeless tree would astonish us were not spring a familiar fact. Recent changes in the life and thought of the Church illustrate this truth.

The study of comparative religions has given scholars at home a more scientific as well as a more charitable understanding of pagan religions than was formerly well-nigh universal. The scholars have almost overtaken Paul, and begin, somewhat timidly and hesitatingly, to assume the attitude toward the heathen which he took nineteen centuries ago at Athens, as his Master had taken it a few years before at Nazareth. God, said Paul, hath made of one blood all the nations on the earth—that is, has inspired all with one life—that they should seek the Lord if haply they might feel after him and find him, though he is not far from any one of us. Paganism is no device of the devil to keep men from God; it is a feeling after God, as the sap which is in all the trees, whether in the forest or in the orchards, feels after the buds and blossoms and fruits of summer.

Christian missionaries studying pagan religions in the lives of men have been reaching the same conclusion that scholars had reached in studying the pagan religions in pagan literature. When in 1903 Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall went to India, his message was in substance this: You in the East have been seeking God; we in the West have been seeking God. I have come to tell you what we have found and to ask you what you have found. Despite some criticism, Dr. Hall's message was welcomed by the Christian churches at home, as it was welcomed by the educated pagans who thronged his audience rooms abroad. Doubtless Dr. Bliss's paper in the May "Atlantic," entitled "The New Missionary," will be sharply criticised by some, and perhaps vigorously repudiated by others; but we have no doubt that it expresses the spiritual faith of hundreds of Christian ministers at home and abroad—a faith which inspires their labors and finds fragmentary expression in conversations, sermons, and prayers, but which they have not always been able to express clearly and comprehensively to others or even to define accurately to themselves. This faith is inspired by the new study of the Bible as literature, but it is much more than the "New Criticism;" it inspires the "New Theology," but it is much more than the theology which it has inspired.

The new minister has no desire to displace an old dogmatic creed by a new creed as dogmatic as the old. To offer men a creed, whether new or old, when they want a personal friend and leader, is to offer them a stone when they cry for bread. The new minister, like the new missionary, believes that "Christ's message is a definite and distinct message, founded upon the knowledge of facts as facts;" he "would destroy no historic creed; he would not tinker them; back of every statement of belief, œcumenical or of narrower acceptance, he believes that there was some great truth seeking, with whatever success, to express itself, and that it was this element of truth which gave vogue to the creed in question." But he does not accept any one of them as a final interpretation of Christ's teaching, still less as a substitute for that teaching. He may prefer to make his own summary of Christ's message rather than to take one made for him, but he will accept as spiritually adequate the following interpretation of that message, all the more Christian because it is as innocent of creeds as Christ's Sermon on the Mount and as innocent of ecclesiastical symbols as Christ's conversation with his friends at the Last Supper:

> "If you wish to live," said Christ, "really to live—not a life of mere animal existence, but a life human, divine, victorious, eternal, a life whose quality gives in itself the surest hope that it will survive the dissolution of your physical forces—you must think of God as your Father, loving, righteous, wise, strong; and you must reverence and love him and live with him as such. You must think of yourself as God's child, docile, obedient, trustful; and you must love yourself and live with yourself as such, with a self-reverence that insists upon a standard of unstained conduct maintained at whatever cost; loss of goods, loss of hand, loss of eye, loss of life itself. You must regard your fellow-man as your brother, and love him and serve him and live with him as such. Thus living, you will live

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in such peace as the world cannot give, and in such joy as nothing can destroy."

The new minister believes in the declaration of his Master, "If the Son therefore shall make you free, ye shall be free indeed;" and in the summons of Paul, "Stand fast therefore in the liberty wherewith Christ has made us free." He wants for himself and his comrades, in every church, every home, every school and college, the spirit enshrined in the Christian College at Beirût: "In all our classes, and especially in our Bible classes, there is a tradition of absolutely untrammeled inquiry; and woe be to the teacher who gives the impression that he is suppressing or fumbling question and answer, however blunt, embarrassing, or indiscreet the inquiry may seem to be."

The new minister welcomes all of the various movements toward Christian unity which characterize our time—the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., the Interchurch World Movement, the Red Cross, and others; but he believes with Paul that we know only in fragments and prophesy only in fragments, and therefore he does not believe that unity can be founded upon any creed, ancient or modern. It must be founded upon loyalty to a Person, not to a definition, and the Church of the future, if it is to be a united Church, must be catholic enough to have a place for all the varied Christian experiences which now separate into alien and sometimes hostile sects. The new minister, like the new missionary, "bids his hearers formulate their thoughts of Christ in their own way, provided they retain the authority of his leadership."

> Does he save you from your sin? Call him Saviour!
>
> Does he free you from the slavery of your passions? Call him Redeemer!
>
> Does he teach you as no one else has taught you? Call him Teacher!
>
> Does he mold and master your life? Call him Master!
>
> Does he shine upon the pathway that is dark to you? Call him Guide!
>
> Does he reveal God to you? Call him the Son of God!
>
> Does he reveal man? Call him the son of man!
>
> Or, in following him, are your lips silent in your incapacity to define him and his influence upon you? Call him by no name, but follow him!

Christians have made of Christianity a sect; it is not a sect. It is a life. Our understanding of the Master's teaching we have formulated in creeds. That we had a right to do. We have substituted acceptance of these creeds for acceptance of Christ. That we had no right to do. We have created symbols and sacraments to express our reverence for Christ. That we had a right to do. We have insisted that all our fellow-Christians should accept the signs and symbols which appealed to us. That we had no right to do. The modern minister believes in retaining the creeds and the symbols for all who desire them, but not in forcing them upon any who do not desire them.

There is an Oriental philosophy that the progress of the human race is a spiral which constantly returns to its starting-point, but in an ascending curve. This is the progress in which the modern minister believes. He rediscovers primitive Christianity that he may forecast the Christianity of the future. He has no more respect than his Master had for ecclesiastical traditions which make the word of God of none effect, but he looks forward to a free church as ethical as the Sermon on the Mount, as spiritual as the Seventeenth Chapter of John, and as loyal to Jesus Christ as the one disciple who followed him to the cross, and to whom the Master with his last breath intrusted the keeping of his mother.

MEXICO AS SEEN BY A NOVELIST

THE tragical and semi-barbarous side of Mexican political strife has just been illustrated by the fate of Carranza; the personal and human-character side is strikingly depicted by Señor Blasco Ibañez, author of one of the most widely read books of our times, "The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse." In a series of shrewd and entertaining letters to the New York "Times" the distinguished author brings close to the reader's mental perception the very men most involved in the present crisis—Carranza himself, Obregon, Gonzales, Bonillas, Barragan, and others. He shows them to us as they look, as they talk, as they laugh, and as they plot. Characteristic bits of conversation on all sorts of non-political matters, interviews of an intimate but informal nature, sharp digs at rivals, and humorous rallying of friends—a hundred such touches, slight but individual, put before us almost, one might say, face to face the men themselves, not the posed military and political lay figures.

This group of pen-pictures from the pen of Señor Ibañez is really a contribution to literature as well as a vivid piece of reporting in the large sense. The hurry and rush of modern newspaper work has rather taken the emphasis off the literary form of news writing and concentrated it on bare facts. Special correspondence such as Archibald Forbes and Frederick Villiers and—may we add?—George Kennan were wont to furnish is rare nowadays; instead we have too often concentrated news with a lamentable lack of color, atmosphere, and humor. Happily, there are shining exceptions to this rule, and these apparently off-hand yet carefully written letters by Ibañez are a notable example. It is a pleasure to recognize in them the practiced art of a writer who knows how to interest and entertain as well as to inform. We congratulate the "Times" on its enterprise in procuring for its readers such an unusual journalistic treat as these articles furnish. They are what they purport to be, "the impressions of a novelist, an impartial observer." They present a graphic view of the turgid but exciting and adventurous complex of Mexico, with its ignorant half-Indian populace, its ambitious and fiery generals by the score, and its total absence of a large body of middle-class citizens who should understand what fair play is and strive for peaceful law and order. The Mexican people, says Ibañez, is "the eternal victim of a tragi-comedy that never ends, the poor slave whom all pretend to redeem and whose lot has remained unchanged for centuries."

The four men around whom the new revolution has centered have been Carranza, Obregon, Gonzales, and Bonillas. Of Carranza's personal bearing Ibañez writes: "Don Venustiano is an old country gentleman, a ranchman, with all the cunning of rural landowners and all the shrewdness of county politicians, but he is *simpatico* and has a noble bearing. Despite his apparent reserve, at times he waxes loquacious, 'feels like a student'—as he puts it—and then he talks freely; he even laughs." Obregon is in appearance "white, so positively white that it is difficult to conceive his having a single drop of Indian blood in his veins. He is so distinctively Spanish that he could walk in the streets of Madrid without any one guessing that he hailed from the American hemisphere." Of Gonzales, a general who has the unique honor of having lost every battle in which he was engaged, Carranza said, ironically, to Ibañez: "Don Pablo inspires so much confidence; he is so respectable!" but Gonzales's many enemies told Ibañez that Gonzales was "a fraud, a hypocrite, and a crook." Of Bonillas, who left his happy life as Mexican Ambassador at Washington to seek and lose the chance of becoming President as Carranza's candidate, Ibañez repeats Obregon's comment: "A nice fellow, my friend Bonillas. He is reliable, conscientious, and hard-working. The world has lost a first-class bookkeeper. . . . If I ever become President of the Republic, I shall make him cashier in some bank."

When these newspaper letters appear in book form—and they certainly deserve that honor—readers will find that the innumerable flashes of description and caustic comment, such as these four bits, combine to leave a lasting and clear impression of Mexican politicians, men, and methods.

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ALEXEI BRUSSILOV

BY STANLEY WASHBURN

In view of the reports, coming both from Russian and Polish sources, that General Brussilov, who has been supposed to be dead, is not only alive but in command of the Red army at Moscow, we have asked Major Stanley Washburn, who for several years was the correspondent of the London ["Times" on the Russian front, for a statement concerning the new political attitude and position of the former Commander-in-Chief of the Russian army. —THE EDITORS.

IN contrast with some of the physical giants I knew during the war, Alexei Brussilov was a slight, thin man of about medium height. His eyes were gray and piercing. His grizzled hair was turning quite white. The Russians used to say, "Brussilov is the best fighting general we have." He was the Sheridan of Russia, as Kaledin was its Grant. Alexeiev, the former Chief of Staff, on the other hand, purely intellectual, the guiding genius of the whole Russian campaign and the greatest of them all, was the Foch of Russia.

I have seen Brussilov in many battles. In 1914 I was with him during the Russian advance, and in 1915 during the Russian retreat. In 1916 I was personally attached to his staff and had many talks—sometimes two or three hours long—with him. In 1917 he was Commander-in-Chief of the Russian army, and I was with him at the General Headquarters. Then came Bolshevism and the downfall of Russia. Throughout these years, as I watched him, Brussilov's military perspective was unassailable. Neither victory nor defeat made a ripple on his mind. Once in Rovno he wept when a baby was accidentally killed, yet the loss of tens of thousands of soldiers left him unmoved.

In the early stages of Brussilov's career he was perhaps a reactionary. He grew up in the glamour of the old régime. Up to the beginning of the war he thought of Russia in terms purely military. But the first few months of war showed the effect of the political situation on the military situation. When we reached the summer of 1915, he began to recognize the conflict of the affections and affiliations of all of his previous life with the patent unsoundness of the Russian bureaucracy. In 1916, when he was intrusted with the charge of the great offensive on the southwest front, that which was but a growing apprehension now became a conviction—namely, that the old Russian régime could no longer function in war. For instance, in the advance on Kovel, a pivotal point of the German line, Kaledin was suddenly transferred far to the south and replaced by a favorite of the Emperor's. In two days the Russians lost 65,000 men before Kovel. This was the finishing touch with Brussilov; it showed him what might again result from the Emperor's direct intrusion into army discipline. The incident tragically proved that autocracy was no longer possible.

Despite his sentimental attachment to the person of the Emperor, Brussilov now leaned towards political reconstruction. After the Rumanian *débâcle*, Brussilov, Alexeiev, and others actually favored the Emperor's abdication as a political and military necessity.

In 1917 the Emperor did abdicate. A Provisional Government was formed under Milyukov and others. Then came the Kerensky Government, and Kerensky appointed Brussilov Commander-in-Chief of the whole army. Despite this honor from Kerensky, Brussilov was quick to see that the new Government was fast drifting to a reaction from the old monarchy, and that the reaction would be more perilous

GENERAL BRUSSILOV

to Russia than the monarchy had been. I saw him on the eve of the Galician offensive of 1917. Most Russians were optimistic; not so Brussilov. He was fearful of his country's future.

He did not, I think, foreshadow such a triumph of Bolshevism as has occurred (there is nothing in common between Brussilov and Bolshevism). But he did foresee the collapse of Russian morale as did no other man with whom I talked.

After the peace with Germany he disappeared from the army. He was unapproachable, first, because he was physically and nervously exhausted, and, second, because he probably saw no logical course of action. He had indeed considered the possibility of an organization of the new forces, which came more and more to be known as the "Red army," to fight the Germans, but it was soon seen that Bolshevism was secretly allied with German militarism.

Brussilov has been brought back to life, strangely enough, not by the menace of Germany but by the menace of Poland to Russia, for the Poles have penetrated many miles beyond the boundaries assigned to them into Russian territory. He must now see an opportunity to organize a real Russian army under his leadership and under that of those who represent Russian and not internationalist or Socialist ideals alone.

He is using, I believe, the exigency of the moment to organize a national movement. In summoning men like Brussilov to officer the Red army the Bolsheviki have been playing with dangerous weapons as far as any ultimate triumph of Bolshevism is concerned.

Brussilov knows his country like a book. He realizes that the Poles have gone too far from their own base for their own military safety. He sees the chance to deal a blow for the real Russia and to unite all men of whatever belief in the effort. He is thus the hope of those who stand for a great national Russian movement which has got nothing to do with Bolshevism, but may use it as a means of final national success. If Brussilov, winning against the Poles, again affirms his leadership, he should logically become the dominant factor in Russia. He might become dictator, and, if dictator, would probably call a Constituent Assembly. His experience in the war and his observations of autocracy, whether Czaristic or Bolshevist in action (especially the greater chaos brought about by the Bolsheviki than by the Czarists), will logically lead him to turn towards a conservative form of representative government. Possibly this might be a constitutional monarchy, but it certainly would be representative of the people. Should the supreme power come to Brussilov, I should regard the Bolshevist régime as potentially ended. Indeed, I know no man living in Russia whom I would sooner trust to deal with Bolshevist fallacies.

We may thus shortly see a change in the entire Russian outlook. Brussilov represents the national Russian spirit. If he should control Russian affairs, the policy of the Allies should be not to encourage any further advance of the Poles into Russia. When it becomes clear to the Allies that a man like Brussilov is going to restore representative government, every effort should be made to suspend hostilities and to investigate the man's policies and his capacity to put them into effect. He may be *the* man to whom all Russia will respond.

Many able men, such as Kaledin and Kornilov, who might have saved Russia, were sacrificed because the Allies were too stupid to understand what these men really represented. If an opportunity be offered to regenerate Russia through Brussilov, the Allies must be quick to diagnose the significance of his aims. If these aims be sound, then the Allies must meet the situation without vacillating and indecision—their usual methods of meeting every opportunity offered for a possible solving of Russian problems.

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TO FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE

BY JOHN FINLEY

(To the "Lady of the Lamp," whose shadow on the walls of the hospital at Scutari the soldiers kissed, and who was the founder of modern nursing, these lines were written on the hundredth anniversary of her birth, May 12, 1920, the day on which Governor Smith signed the New York State Nurses Bill.)

I

I saw the miles of beds of agony
From Belgium all the way to Scutari—
The sick and wounded everywhere;

II

And through each war-filled ward by day or night
Moved in their suffering midst, a Thing of Light,
As 'twere the Lamp she used to bear;

May 12, 1920.

III

Straightway their murm'ring ceased, their cries were stilled,
As if some sweet benignant force had willed
Its way, or made a potent prayer.

IV

So does the Lamp still shine, and on the walls
Of myriad wards the soothing shadow falls,—
The nurse she trained is passing there.

WANTED—UNCLES FOR HUNGRY CHILDREN

BY HENRY HOYT MOORE

THE war is over, and happily over—for us. But the suffering of innocent children still goes on, a year and a half after the armistice was signed. Shall we be generous and help these little ones? They at least are innocent, whatever may be said of the high and mighty ones who started the war and are living in comfortable exile.

America has saved the world for democracy; now it must save democracy for the world. It has made a good start. Belgium, we are informed by the American Relief Administration, of which Mr. Herbert Hoover is the head, is now on her feet. France is on her feet. The children of those countries are no longer dependent on us for their daily bread. Jugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Rumania will probably no longer require our assistance after this summer. Poland,

From the Vienna "Interessante Blatt" of April 8, 1920

AN UNDERNOURISHED CHILD IN VIENNA IN THE CLINIC OF DR. PIRQUET, OF THE AMERICAN RELIEF ADMINISTRATION

Photo by Paul Thompson

HAPPY AMERICAN CHILDREN IN THE JACOB A. RIIS SETTLEMENT, NEW YORK CITY—BOTH PRIZE-WINNERS

As a rule, The Outlook aims to keep out of its pages distressing or nerve-shocking pictures of any kind. The lesson to Americans, however, that is brought home by these two pictures is so startling and heart-searching that we feel that our readers will welcome their appearance in juxtaposition as the best possible appeal for help to change the conditions in Vienna out of which such frightful misery has arisen

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WHAT CAN BE SENT TO STARVING CHILDREN IN EUROPE FOR $10

Armenia, Austria, still need our help, and will for a year to come. "Our" help means, practically, the work done through the American Relief Administration. Confining our attention to the single case of Vienna for a concrete illustration of the worst conditions, let us see what America is doing there through the Relief Administration and what it may—ought we not to say *must?*—do.

Vienna is a broken city. Its brilliant court, representing the widespread provinces of a great empire, is no more, for the empire is gone. Its commerce has almost ceased for the time being, for it has no longer any coal lands, and its manufactures have been largely suspended. The hosts of travelers who formerly thronged its streets to see the most magnificent capital of Europe have taken themselves off to happier places. But its distressed and dispirited population remain amid its splendid palaces. There they are—two millions or more of men, women, and children. They are calling to us for help. A Viennese song tells us, with pathetic humor, how they feel about us. It is called "Have You an Uncle in America?" It is the father's answer to a suitor's appeal for his daughter's hand. The chorus goes something like this (the rhymes of the original are amusing, especially as to Chicago-o-o, but cannot easily be translated):

Have you an uncle in America?
Have you an aunt in America?
Have you a relative
Or a friend
In Chicago
Or any other place?
Have you an uncle in America?
Have you an aunt in America?
Have you a relative
Or a friend
In America?
If so, I'll say "Yes."

This means, If you have an uncle in America, you can get food by means of a food draft sent by him, which will be honored by the American Relief Administration in Vienna. These are personal drafts which are sent to the sufferers from people in America who have friends or relatives in Vienna.

But the Children's Department of the American Relief Administration is not waiting for these personal drafts. It is feeding the children and trusting to America to hold up its hands.

Hear what Dr. Clemens Pirquet, of the American Relief Administration in Vienna, says as to the work there. His letter is dated April 2. It is written to Mr. Hoover, and is in part as follows:

"The feeding of Austrian children with American foodstuffs is a wonderful example of the world's duty to help struggling children. I do not think that during next winter Austria will be able to care for her children without outside—*i. e.*, American—help. You were kind enough to give us food and to guarantee 300,000 meals a day up to August 1. As economic conditions are to-day, and without a big change in the peace conditions, the next Austrian harvest will bring us no further than four or five months, and the condition of the children next winter may be just or nearly as bad as it is now. . . . We started last May with 60,000 meals and now we will reach 300,000. The distribution of this last increase will be made entirely on a scientific basis—the relation of the height and weight of the children. Those who show less than a certain figure will be fed on the ground of being underweight."

An appeal sent a few weeks ago to the employees of the American Telephone Service by the Austrian mail and telegraphic operators reads:

"Although this has been a mild winter, Vienna has never suffered more. Underclad, underfed, and without fuel for our homes, the suffering has been terrible. The American Relief Administration is providing a meal a day for our children, and we too are forced to ask for help. As many of us have no friends or relatives in America to send us food drafts, we appeal to you as fellow-workers to help feed us until the present crisis is past. Whatever help America can give us, no matter how small, will never be forgotten by us, either as Austrians or as your workers in common. We number about 20,000, and most of us are married, and all of us are in desperate need of food. The American Relief Administration in Vienna has offered to distribute all food received from you fairly and equitably among us. WE ARE HUNGRY. We ask you, fellow-workers across the sea, to stand by us in our need."

This appeal is indorsed by the commanding officer of the U. S. Naval Communication Service in Vienna as follows: "I certify that local conditions are in no way exaggerated in the above letter, and that any help that is seen fit to offer these people will be justified by the worthiness of the cause and the deplorable conditions prevailing in Vienna."

The unhappy conditions of Austrian children and the thriving condition of American children could be shown by nothing more clearly than in the two photographs of children that accompany this article. One represents an emaciated child in Dr. Pirquet's clinic in Vienna. It is published in a Vienna illustrated paper dated April 8. The other picture shows children in New York City during a recent investigation by the Board of Health. In this "baby contest" 20,000 children were examined, nearly all of them being pronounced fine specimens of happy childhood. The nurse shown in the picture is from the Board of Health, and is a worker in the district covered by the Jacob A. Riis Settlement. She is holding in her arms the baby prize-winner of the district. By her side is the best five-year-old child. The head worker of the Settlement (which has long been favorably known to Outlook readers) expressed her opinion of New York babies by saying of those in her own neighborhood: "We all agree that our babies are almost *too* fat."

Americans can help at least to save Vienna's children from starvation, if they cannot hope to approximate for them the standard of heathfulness that we see among our own fortunate babies, by sending contributions to the American Relief Administration, European Children's Department (*Vienna*), 115 Broadway, New York City, or by sending a food draft, which may be procured from any banker.

Will you, the reader of these words, be an uncle or aunt to one of these little ones? Remember, every five cents you give furnishes a good meal for a hungry child.

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THE SHOP COMMITTEE

A PRACTICAL STEP IN INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY

BY SHERMAN ROGERS

This is one what we consider an unusually valuable series of articles on industrial subjects by Mr. Rogers. Preceding articles by Mr. Rogers will be found in the issues of The Outlook of January 28, April 21, and May 26 last.—The Editors.

"*THE Shop Representation Plan is one of the greatest events of the twentieth century*," enthusiastically replied the president of a large industrial plant in Bridgeport, Connecticut, in answer to one of several hundred inquiries the writer sent to employers of the United States who have adopted the latest modern plan of industrial justice—shop representation.

The writer fully agrees with the president, and firmly believes that shop representation, honestly installed, will eliminate a major portion of present existing industrial disputes.

I qualify this statement with the emphatic assertion that the success of the plan rests entirely on its sincere application.

I became deeply interested in shop representation several months ago, after coming in contact with some of the plants where it was in operation. I was struck with the practically total absence of labor troubles in these plants. Not only was there a lack of misunderstanding between the employees and the management, but at a glance it could be readily noted that there was a confidence between both worker and employer that could not help but spell harmony. I finally decided to write a letter of inquiry to every company in the United States employing one of the various forms of shop representation to determine its degree of success. I wrote to about two hundred firms, among them being some of the largest employers of labor in the United States. In every case the large employers were satisfied; not only satisfied, but in many cases enthusiastic. I received a few unfavorable replies, but in every case, with but one exception, in places where shop representation had not proved a complete success the plants were small and the plan had not been tested with enthusiasm on the part of either the employer or the employee.

My whole-hearted advocacy of this plan, variously known as shop committee, industrial works council, joint shop councils, and other names, is based on the undeniable fact that shop representation *does* bring about a much closer understanding between the worker and the management, and this contact almost instantly dissipates the suspicion and distrust that so many workingmen to-day have of the employer; and, if I am to judge by the scores of replies that I have received from presidents, vice-presidents, and managers of some of the largest manufacturing plants in the country, the employers have received as much education from the joint meetings of workmen representatives and employer representatives as the workmen have. These meetings have brought out one striking feature, and that is the remarkable fairness of the worker delegates in adjusting wage matters when the truth was put before them and they were made familiar with the troubles of the management. Of course the committees are, as a rule, simply advisory; that is, the executive of the plant always has the power of veto, but so far there have been only one or two instances on record where the employer felt that the committees had agreed on too high a wage. There have been hundreds of these meetings, and in practically every case the managers have assured me that the shop committees have worked out wage increases on just as fair a basis as the management could have worked out itself.

Shop representation, broadly speaking, takes in all of the various plans of shop committees, industrial works councils, and other plans too numerous too mention, all of which, however, have the same cardinal and fundamental principles, namely:

1. An equal number of delegates elected by secret ballot in the shop, who meet with a like number of representatives of the management semi-monthly or monthly to discuss various industrial problems with a view to providing effective communication and means of contact between the management and employees on matters pertaining to industrial relations.

2. Affording to employees a voice in matters pertaining to their employment and to their working and living conditions.

3. Maintaining the principles of cooperation and confidence between the management and employees by providing regular facilities for access by employees' representatives to the management, and for consultation by the management with representatives of the employees.

4. Promoting the common interests of the management and the employees on matters pertaining to the works' organization, industrial efficiency, and social well-being.

The committees of both the workers and management meet and consider the following subjects. Generally speaking, there is a small committee for each of the following branches:

Ways and means, safety and prevention of accidents, practice of methods of economy, employees' transportation, wages, piece-work, and tonnage schedules, employment and working conditions, housing, domestic economics and living conditions, health and works sanitation, education and publications, athletics and recreation, continuous employment, conditions of industry, and pensions and relief.

Representation per unit depends on the number of employees in the plant. Small plants generally elect one delegate from each department, or a delegate for each 50, 100, or 150 men. In plants employing upwards of 10,000 employees generally one representative for 300 employees is chosen. The average "final" shop committee is composed of four or five members representing the employees, and four or five representing the management. There are, as a rule, from one to eight separate committees appointed to deal with the different and various problems hereinbefore mentioned.

Every phase of shop life that involves the workers is discussed at these meetings, and misunderstandings are ironed out. If the grievances brought to the committee tables are fancied, they are immediately explained away; if justifiable, they are remedied. The preamble of practically all of the two hundred and twenty-five shop committee rules and by-laws is practically the same; it calls, unreservedly, for a better understanding between the worker and the management, pledges both sides to absolute fairness and impartiality in their discussions, and, in general, bids for the good will of both parties.

One of the outstanding features of the plan as it has worked out during the past eighteen months is the fact that there has never been a single case where the meetings broke up in a wrangle. Managers all over the country have expressed their amazement at the spirit of friendliness and genuine good will manifested by the workers' delegates in all of the hundreds of meetings that have been held throughout the country in plants where the shop committee plan had been adopted.

The very fact that the management has shown a willingness to confide in and meet the workers with its cards on the table has naturally proved to the workingman right off the reel that the management was sincere and actually desired a closer relation and better understanding with the men in the plant, and they have been quick to respond in the same spirit.

I have interviewed scores of workers in plants where the plan was in operation, and so far I have found only one man against it, and his explanation was that

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he personally did not believe any employer could possibly have a good feeling toward his employees. He admitted, however, that he had never been on one of the committees, and therefore his deductions were purely imaginary.

Is the shop committee a success? I can answer this only by briefly relating the experiences of a few of the larger plants that have tried it out—tried it out sincerely and earnestly co-operated with the workers' and employers' representatives in a genuine, aboveboard manner. Let me say here, however, that the shop committee, or any other plan known at the present time, or any plan that ever will be brought into existence in the future to bring about better relations between employer and employee, cannot possibly succeed unless the employers are sincere and really desire a closer relation with their workers. I believe that a vast majority of employers are sincerely desirous of having their workers become familiar with their troubles, so that a better understanding can be brought about and constant shop strife be eliminated.

The American employer is not a czar and the American workman is not a Bolshevik. Each, in the vast majority of cases, is honestly ready to join the other in the co-operation which is essential to the prosperity of both. What is needed is a point of contact, and this is supplied by the principle of industrial representation.

We will take, for example, number one, the White Motor Company, of Cleveland, Ohio. Labor troubles have passed them by completely, while many other plants in the vicinity have experienced much internal strife, and not only has the shop committee been a decided success, but the net result has been a hearty spirit of co-operation between the workers and the company; and while wages have increased one hundred and ten per cent since 1914, the labor cost has increased less than seven per cent of the value of production; materials which represent fifty-two per cent of the value of production have increased about sixty per cent over the price in 1914, yet the truck manufactured by the company is being marketed at an advance of only ten per cent over 1914 prices. In other words, the shop committee has resulted in not only the elimination of petty disputes and suspicions, but has resulted in a marked increased production and a very marked decrease in labor turnover. But the White Motor Company went behind the plan with both feet, placed their cards on the table face up, and in a genuine, open spirit of frankness placed entire confidence in their employees, which resulted in the employees immediately placing equal confidence in the management.

The plan has been eminently successful in the White Motor Works because there was no camouflage on the part of the company in their dealings or statements to their men. They are putting their problems squarely before their employees; they continually give lectures to their shop committees, and accompany the lectures by graphic charts and figures, making the activities so plain to the committeemen that they cannot help but report back intelligibly to those they represent.

I mention White Motor in full because their statements regarding shop committees are public property. I made the mistake in writing to my other correspondents in assuring them that their replies would be held confidential. Therefore I cannot give the names of the plants. However, another large factory in Cleveland has had shop representation for over a year, which has resulted in increased production and a very remarkable decrease in labor turnover. I quote an excerpt from a letter I received from the president of this corporation: "*Results are what count, after all, and comparing 1918 with 1919 shows that in 1919 we shipped 5 4/10 per cent more tons per man than we shipped in 1918 and we cut our turnover 43½ per cent. Furthermore, we worked a straight eight-hour day for the last five months of 1919 as against a nine and ten hour day in 1918.*"

Several other large industries in the Middle West have tried out the plan with marked success. We will take the letter from the personal director of one of the largest plants in Indiana; he closes with the following significant statement: "*As nearly as we can sense the situation, and as nearly as we can place a dollars and cents valuation upon such things, we would not accept to-day two million dollars in gold as a consideration for returning to any plan or condition which has ever been in effect in our shops heretofore.*"

The above statement may appear enthusiastic, but this company sincerely tried out the experiment, and as soon as they were assured that the men always returned the same degree of confidence that was placed in them by the company, they went behind the plan in a straight-from-the-shoulder manner, with the result that it exceeded their highest expectations.

The president of a large Connecticut brass foundry reported that he had tried out the plan thoroughly and that it had exceeded his fondest expectations, and he ended by saying that an "*investigation of our committees by the War Labor Board resulted in an official report that they had interviewed 262 of our employees, and that 261 had expressed themselves as satisfied.*"

One of the biggest surprises I received from my replies was a strong letter of indorsement from one of the largest street railways in the United States, advising that they had adopted the plan nearly three years ago, and, after praising shop representation, the manager of the corporation made the following comment: "*We have never had labor trouble, and went through the strenuous war period with a clear understanding. The committeemen elected by the men take up working conditions, questions of wages, and welfare features, and there is a fine spirit of co-operation with the company.*"

A large and well-known clothing manufacturer closed his reply with the following remarks:

"*We are strong believers in co-operation of the sort which starts at the top and goes clear down through, and further our ends by means of conferences and meetings. There is a very good feeling between the employees and the management, and every single employee knows and feels that the management is accessible to him on any and all occasions to talk over his particular situation.*"

The vice-president of one of the largest foundries in the country, after a lengthy letter of favorable comment regarding his experiences of eighteen months of shop representation, in my opinion, epitomizes the broad arguments that can be brought to bear in favor of shop representation. He wrote in part as follows:

"*It is the consensus of opinion of all connected with this plant that the co-operative association has been a success. Because of its existence there are doubtless many more questions to be settled than there would be without it, but this, I believe, is a desirable state of affairs, for while many arguments arise that otherwise never would start at all, the co-operative association furnishes means of settling these arguments before they have an opportunity to grow to such a size as to cause trouble. We are strongly in favor of this idea and will back the principle to the limit.*"

Out of over two hundred firms, many of them the largest manufacturers in the United States, replying to my inquiry about the success of the shop committee plan in their plants, eighty-five per cent expressed a high degree of satisfaction over the success of shop representation, and in practically all cases make flattering reports on the closer relations that have been effected through the instrumentality of the frank joint meetings of workmen and employer representatives.

Shop representation is not only a success, but it is one of the great, bright, shining hopes of the present time. If shop representation is illogical, democracy is illogical; and I am thoroughly convinced that shop representation is not only logical, but it is the quintessence of industrial logic—a broad, humanitarian principle that will relegate suspicion and distrust between employer and employee to the scrap-heap of things that were. Common sense dictates the desirability of a better understanding between the management and the worker. The law of equity and justice upholds it and the present industrial situation demands it. The shop committee effectively puts out of business the one great disturbing factor in industrial life to-day—the red agitator. There is not the slightest question that a great deal of the industrial troubles of to-day are caused by trivial misunderstandings and unfounded suspicions on the part of the workers, and *vice versa*. It simply comes down to this: The work-

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ingmen of this country are being daily fed up with inflammatory statements by red agitators, who infest every industrial district of the country, regarding criminal profits and various other incendiary ideas which, if true, would justify extreme discontent. And so long as these wild statements are not met with reasonable contradiction, the worker is naturally going to become highly dissatisfied. That is just as sure as night follows day.

However, most of the agitators' statements immediately fade away when confronted with the plain, naked truth. In other words, we all agree that the only way to combat an incendiary lie is to confront it with the truth. Practically every employer in the country agrees with these sentiments, but many large employers who have talked to me have been totally at sea as to the most effective method of getting the real truth to the worker in such a way that he would understand it. Truth must be got ot the worker by personal contact. There is absolutely no doubt about that, and there isn't the slightest question in my mind that the shop committee is the most effective medium known at present in bringing the management and labor together so that they can be given the truth by personal contact.

In this great period of unrest I feel that the employer is, in a great many cases, just as ignorant concerning his workers as his workers are concerning him, and sincere shop representation will be the greatest education in the world for both factions. The hundreds of committee discussions have proved that committee meetings are wholly free from rancor. Workers have come up to learn something, and the management has come to the conference room with the same purpose. The meetings have been totally lacking in personal acrimony, and as a net result both the management and the worker have had very little trouble in coming to a complete understanding; an understanding arrived at without prejudice on either side.

And when labor and management arrive at these understandings the present bombastic strength of the direct-action factions in this country, headed by a maudlin army of clever agitators, will fade into insignificance and the once popular revolutionary heroes will become the laughing-stock of honest workers in all walks of life.

The shop representation plan does not in any way whatsoever conflict with organized labor; in fact, in many instances shop committees have been formed with the approval of the local organized labor body, and in these cases organized labor has found that the deliberations of the shop committee have been extremely beneficial to them. If organized labor is fair, and we must assume that a large majority of its members want to be, they should welcome with open arms the shop representation idea, because it will give all labor an opportunity to become acquainted with the actual conditions of the industries affected, and give labor an opportunity to meet the issues squarely and fairly, which cannot but result favorably to the workers.

In no case that I have investigated have I found where the shop committee plan was inaugurated with any intent to fight unions; but it has been put into effect to bring about a perfect understanding between the management and worker, which cannot help but result in improving the conditions of the workingman in general, because he has the opportunity of bringing his troubles and his desires before his employer in an absolutely unprejudiced manner.

I recently spoke from the same platform with one of the leaders of the American Federation of Labor in New York City, and the entire theme of his address was a clean-cut statement that the American Federation of Labor desired a more harmonious understanding between the management and the employee. The speaker vigorously asserted that a great deal of industrial trouble—in fact, most of it—was caused by the employer not understanding his workers, and he appealed to the employers to come into more intimate contact with their employees.

I personally heartily agree with the labor leader. He was dead right; and if he meant what he said, and I know he did, he cannot help but be friendly to the idea of the workers in a plant and the management meeting across a table and discussing their differences in a constructive, impartial manner. Furthermore, the elimination of the radical agitator through personal contact will be as big a benefit to the American Federation of Labor as any other element of American society.

When I first sent out my letters of inquiry, I received almost by return mail the following very illuminating and interesting letter in regard to the shop committee. The reader will instantly realize that the writer of this letter is a big-hearted, honest employer—a man with a conscience, and a man who believes in absolute justice.

AMERICAN-LA FRANCE FIRE ENGINE COMPANY, INC.
ELMIRA, N. Y.

March 25, 1920.

Mr. Sherman Rogers,
New York City:

Dear Sir—Your interesting letter of the 22d has been duly received.

I have felt for several years that many important factors were lacking between employer and employee, among which are:

First. The lack of belief and confidence by the employee in the management.

Second. A lack of knowledge and appreciation of the business and problems of the industry in which the employee is engaged.

Third. A lack of intimate knowledge by the management of the employees' attitude toward the management.

As the result of a study of the conditions in our own plant, we finally decided that some plan of co-operative management should be adopted. After making a study of several such plans in other plants, I determined upon the wisdom of working out some plan which, from the start, should be developed not alone by the management, but by the management and its employees together. Therefore I requested that the shop elect a general shop committee, suggesting that this committee be a representative body from the principal departments in the shop, consisting of not more than twelve, for the purpose of considering with the management some plan of co-operative management. I then selected a committee from our management to sit in with this general shop committee, as a result of which a plan was developed, and the proposition of adopting the plan was then submitted to the entire shop, giving them three days in which to consider the matter before a vote by ballot of all the employees of the company was taken.

On May 8, 1919, ballot-boxes were distributed throughout the plant, inspectors of election appointed, and a vote taken. Ninety-eight per cent of our employees voted in favor of the plan, which is described in the inclosed pamphlet.

I believe very firmly that the success of a shop representation plan depends upon the manner in which it is started. If the employees feel that it is a plan worked out by the management and more or less forced upon them, they will be antagonistic and suspicious from the start. Whereas, if the plan is submitted to the employees for a vote as to its adoption, . . . if it is adopted it will have more chance of co-operation and success.

I understand that several of the principal trades in our shop called special meetings of their trade unions to consider the adoption of our plan before the day the vote was taken, and in every case they obtained the approval of their trade unions before voting on same. Therefore we started with the full approval of every employee and of their trade unions, which was a pretty good start.

As a plan of this kind is somewhat radical, it must be followed by the management in the greatest detail, but it gives the management a splendid opportunity to educate its employees by changing their angle, if the management by taking its employees entirely into its confidence gives them a clear insight into the problems of the business; but the great thing to be accomplished, and which, in my judgment, can only be accomplished under some such plan as this, is to gain the industrial good will of every employee in the shop. *Companies spend a lot of time and money in establishing good will among their customers. Why should not the same company spend the necessary time and money to obtain the good will of its employees?* In view of the educational features of the plan, I think another important point to be covered is not to have the entire general shop committee go out of office on the same date. In our plan four members of the General Shop Committee are elected each six months. For the first year, however, the first Shop Committee of twelve members serve for that entire year.

The General Shop Committee and the Management Committee meet once each month. These meetings are held in the evening and every member of both

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committees attending receives a fee of $2 for each meeting.

By unanimous vote, the writer was elected Chairman of these joint meetings.

At the time we started our plan we also started the publication of a shop paper, and immediately commenced a series of articles entitled "What Is Our Business?" These described our difficulties of engineering, manufacturing, and sales, so that the men in our plant to-day have a clear insight into the difficulties of competition and a wholesome respect for our general organization. There is a feeling that we have the best product in the world, and that the general management of the business could not improve.

When I talk to the shop men, I place myself in the position of their representative, and have created a feeling that the permanency of their work and the company's ability to pay them the highest wages depends upon the manner in which I, as their representative, handle the business.

We also have worked out a plan for a distribution, over and above their wages, of such savings as the shop is able to make over certain standard costs, such as labor turn-over, suggestions for savings in operations, etc. At the present time the men are receiving a little more than nine cents per hour under this plan.

We have been through many difficult situations, but through our frequent meetings these have been happily solved, and thus far the plan is working successfully beyond our fondest hopes. About two months ago the question of a general advance in wages throughout the shop was brought up. Under the old order of things, a shop committee would have waited upon me, backed by their various unions, and certain demands would have been made, which we could either accept, or, if not, under the present condition of general unrest, the demand would have undoubtedly resulted in a strike. Under our present plan, a committee of employees were appointed, who are sitting in with a committee appointed by the management, to make a careful survey of the rates paid in our district and in our competitors' shops. This committee has had a man out visiting all of the shops in the various cities in this part of the country, and an enormous amount of data has been accumulated, so that in the end any adjustment that is made in wages is bound to be fair to both the company and the employees, which is made after a systematic study of the question, and not as the result of a general feeling that they should receive higher wages, backed by union demands and without regard to whether the higher wages would practically put the company out of the running with its competitors.

One of the basic principles in our plan is that any employee shall always have the right of appeal, either in the case of some dissatisfaction or in the case of discharge. We have agreed with the General Shop Committee as to certain causes for discharge and as to certain causes for warning which, if repeated, would lead to discharge. The case of every man who is discharged is reviewed by the General Shop Committee and the record of his discharge is approved by the departmental committeeman.

One very delicate question in the shop representation plan is the attitude of the foreman, and the feeling that same takes away from his authority to discipline the men in his department. Of course, without the co-operation of the foreman, the plan would fail. On the other hand, it puts the foreman in a position where he must be very careful as to how he disciplines a man or discharges same, and has entirely eliminated the old-fashioned foreman who every now and then fires a man "to put the fear of God in his heart," and this sort of a foreman should be eliminated from any shop organization.

If an employer can gain the confidence and good will of, say, ninety-eight per cent of his employees, what more can be accomplished, especially during these times of industrial unrest?

This is a pretty long letter, but, having given this matter considerable thought, your letter has started me on a subject about which I could talk all night.

Yours very truly,

J. R. CLARKE, President.

I will not burden the reader further with letters, but wish to repeat that about eighty-five per cent of answers to inquiries registered approval of the shop representation plan. A majority of them were enthusiastic. These results have been obtained from the application of a new system, and naturally those trying it out had to contend with all the faults with which a new idea is permeated. I think we all agree that a large portion of the troubles between labor and management has been caused by lack of understanding which has resulted in petty suspicions growing into big ones. In my mind, there could be no better agency to bring about a return of confidence based on a clear understanding between both the management and the employee than the new form of industrial justice—shop representation.

SOCIAL UNREST

SOME IMPRESSIONS OF CONDITIONS IN TWENTY AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL CITIES

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE FROM CHARLES STELZLE

Dr. Charles Stelzle is "an expert in surveys, publicity, and industrial problems." Long ago he was a newsboy and later a machinist. He organized New York's Labor Temple. He knows labor leaders and workingmen. He has studied labor questions at home and abroad, and has often arbitrated labor disputes. He speaks from definite, concrete experience.—THE EDITORS.

"OLD stuff don't go!" That's the way the workers put it.

"There must be a readjustment." This was the verdict of progressive employers.

"All things have become new," might have been the Scriptural expression of the preachers.

And workers, bosses, and preachers in the twenty industrial cities I visited during April for a series of one-day conferences were eager to discuss the causes and cure of the social unrest manifest in these cities, and they were in every sense typical of conditions throughout the entire country, for among the larger cities were Chicago, Minneapolis, Louisville, and Washington, D. C., and among some of the smaller cities were South Bend, Kalamazoo, Lawrence, Paterson, Erie, Madison, and Portsmouth.

Everywhere there is an atmosphere of militancy. But there is neither trusted leadership nor definite plan of action on either side of the battle-line. This is probably the only thing that has either saved us from an industrial outbreak or deprived us of an industrial peace.

Probably the most interesting feature of the entire trip was the unusual response of employers in Chambers of Commerce and Rotary Clubs. In many cases all my time between conferences and mass-meetings was spent at the request of individual employers of labor discussing their personal industrial problems.

And this desire of many employers to talk about the situation is most encouraging. For heretofore there has been a sort of hard-boiled infallibility among employers which has been most exasperating to workingmen.

It was distinctly noticeable that the same set of facts or principles which dealt with conditions that applied equally to both sides were received with better grace by employers than they were by workingmen, the latter often vigorously resenting them. And this marked change—and it is a change from experiences during earlier years—is simply another indication of the growing radicalism among

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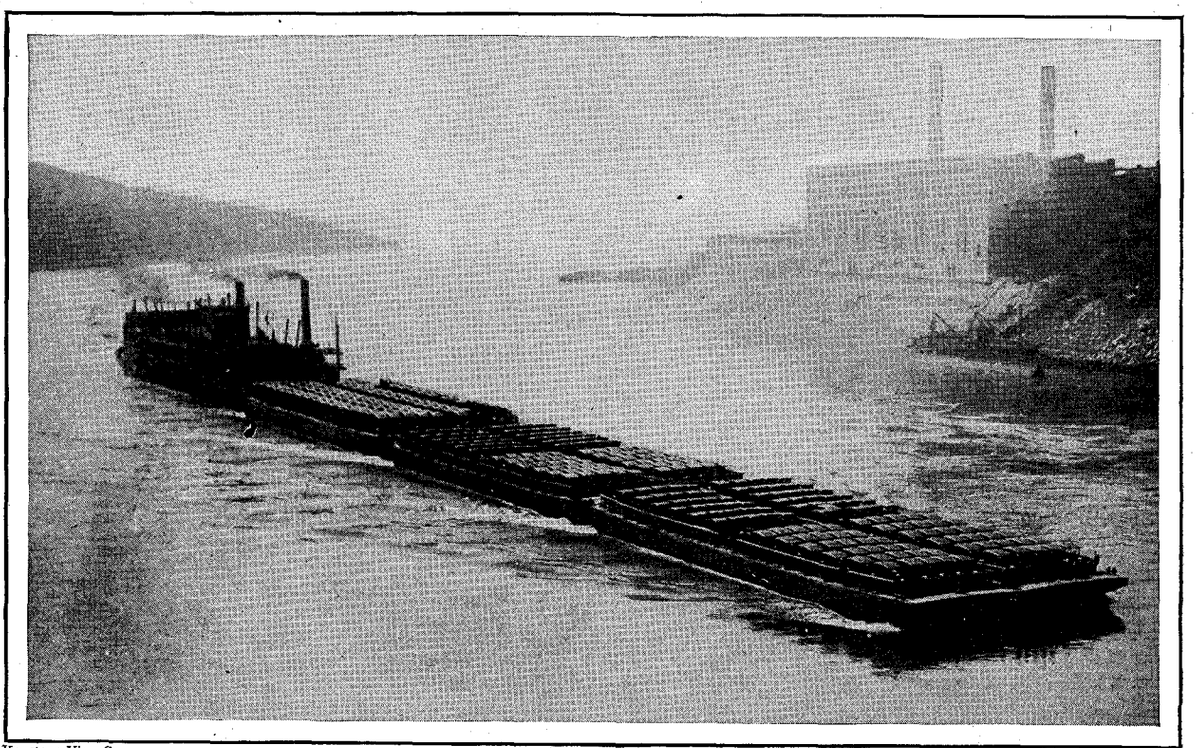
CURRENT EVENTS ILLUSTRATED



Keystone View Co.

AUTOMOBILES SENT BY RIVER HIGHWAYS TO RELIEVE THE RAILWAY CONGESTION

Michigan manufacturers have, it is stated, sent barge-loads of automobiles, as shown in the photograph, from St. Louis to Cincinnati and other points, whence they will proceed to their destinations on their own power. The freight-car shortage is thus relieved

From Clay De Ford, Chelsea, Oklahoma; photograph by Tranah

A TORNADO APPROACHING AN OKLAHOMA TOWN

This photograph, sent in response to our offer for unusual photographs (see particulars on page 234), shows a tornado approaching the town of Chelsea, Oklahoma. It did great damage to property but was less destructive of life than another that visited the same region on the same day (May 2), which wiped out the little village of Peggs and killed sixty-one persons. Science has as yet devised no better protection against these terrible visitations than the "cyclone cellar," which occasionally offers in localities subject to tornadoes a refuge similar to that of the *abri* of Paris during the war, when bombing air fleets attacked the city

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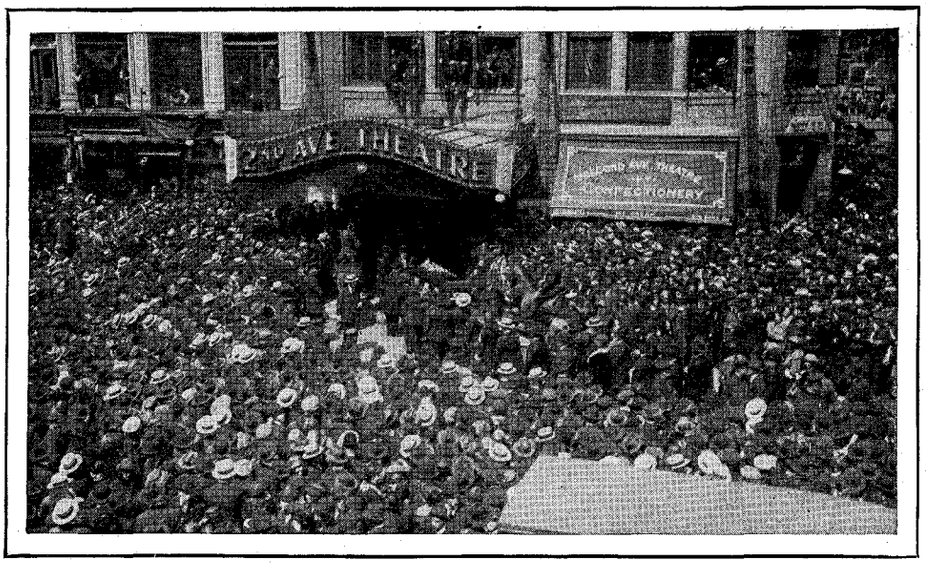


(C) Underwood & Underwood

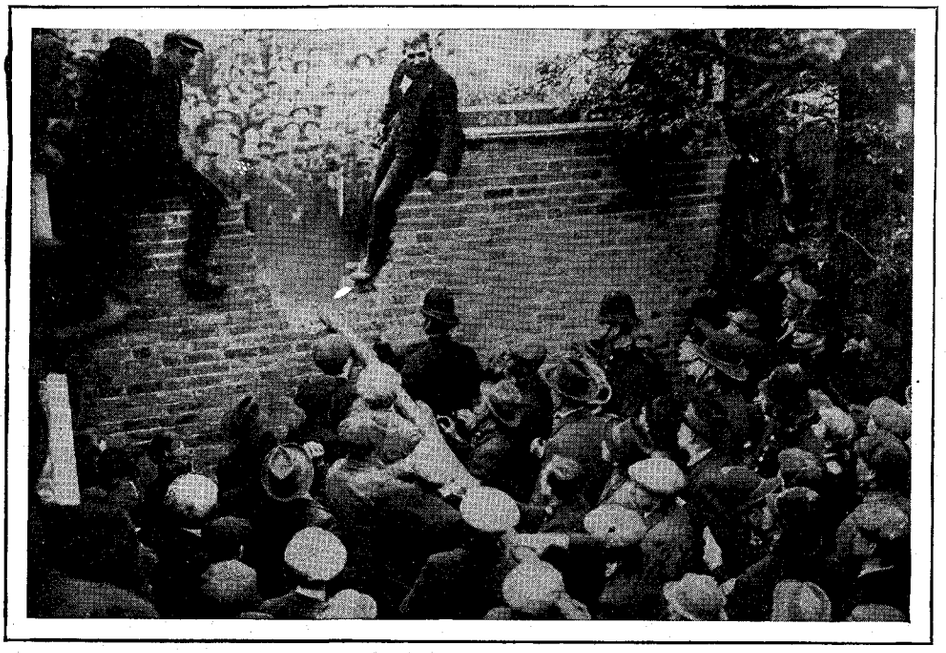
THE EAST SIDE, IN NEW YORK CITY, MOURNS ITS LOSS

The scene is at the funeral of David Kessler, owner of the Second Avenue Theater and himself a noted actor on the Jewish stage of New York City. The vast crowd is one typical of this congested quarter of the metropolis

International

THE HOUSE SHORTAGE—NEWARK, NEW JERSEY, RELIEVES THE SITUATION BY ERECTING A "TENT CITY"

The picture shows a load of household furniture arriving at the tent city colony of Newark, where, we are informed, evicted families of the city are making their homes under the direction of the municipal authorities



(C) Kadel & Herbert

ENGLISHMEN MAINTAIN THEIR RIGHTS BY RE-ESTABLISHING A RIGHT OF WAY

"In order to re-establish their right of way through a bridle-path leading to Hanworth Park," reads the caption accompanying this photograph, "the residents of Feltham, Middlesex, marched through on Saturday afternoon, demolishing the wall *en route*." The path had been closed for a Government airdrome, it is stated, but the valiant citizens here shown apparently have the support of the police in their assertion of their rights

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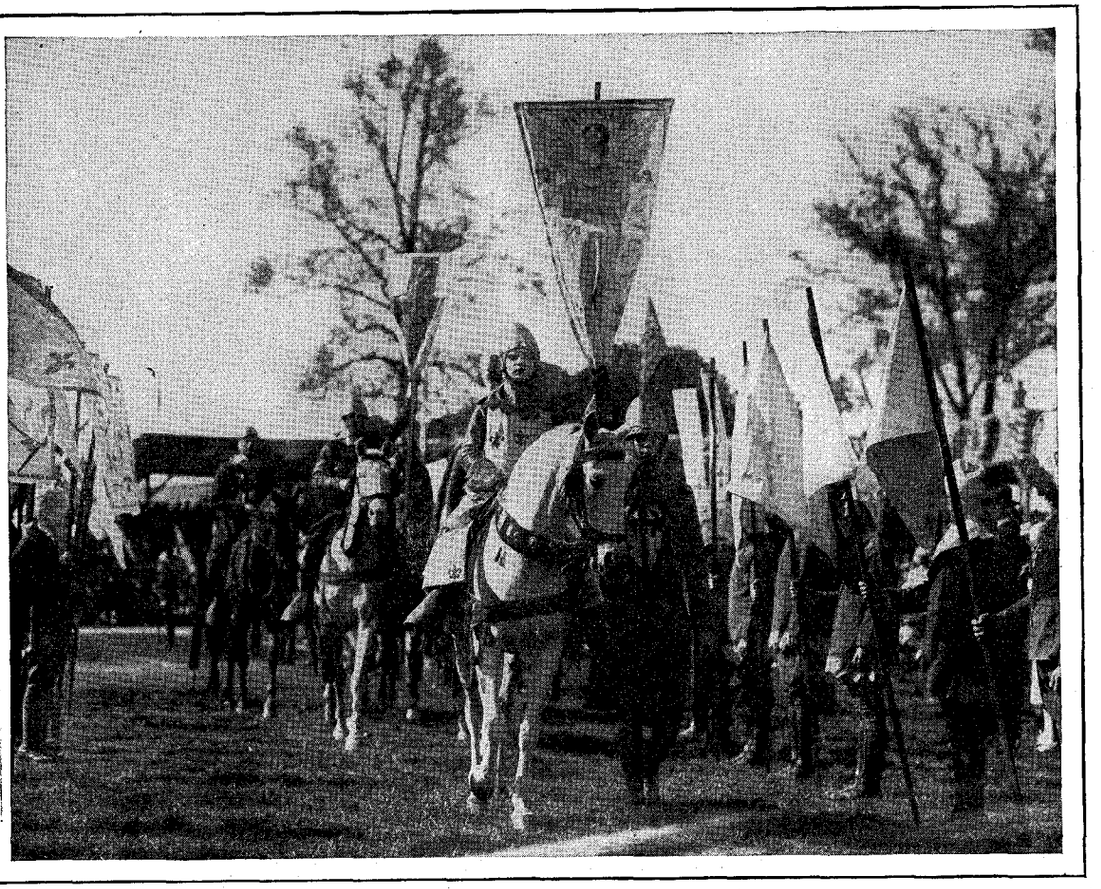

JOAN TRIUMPHANT—HER JOURNEY TO THE COURT OF THE KING OF FRANCE

Paul Thompson

JOAN THE MARTYR—AT THE STAKE

SCENES IN THE NEW YORK CITY PAGEANT CELEBRATING THE CANONIZATION OF JOAN OF ARC

The great French heroine was canonized in St. Peter's in Rome on May 16 in what is declared to have been "the greatest and most impressive function performed in the historic basilica not only by the present Pontiff, but for several centuries past." Celebrations of this recognition by the Church of Joan's sainthood were held in several American cities; one of these pageants is illustrated above. Comment on the canonization will be found on editorial pages

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the workers. There is among them a growing impatience with anything excepting that which promises direct action and immediate relief.

But it is perfectly obvious that there is a tightening up on the part of the extreme conservatives among employers. For a time after the war it appeared that they had recognized the fact that the workers have entered upon a new era, that it was impossible to go back to the conditions that existed before the war. Then came the organized movements against alleged "Reds" and radicals of every kind, which had at least some justification, with the result that there has developed a conservatism in some directions which simply invites extreme radicalism on the other side.

I also found a change of opinion among the public in general regarding the position and claims of the workers. At first, as will be remembered, the disposition of the "non-combatants" seemed to favor workingmen; but the constant demand for higher wages has largely alienated this group, mostly because it cannot understand that while wages have gone up enormously the cost of living has risen in much the same ratio, although the great middle class has undoubtedly suffered more on account of the increased cost of living than have workingmen in general.

Few things have irritated the public quite so much as the recent railway strike. Unfortunately, the public rarely gets the facts regarding any of the great industrial disputes while the dispute is still on. It is impatient with strikers, anyway. It doesn't wish to be inconvenienced on any account. Theoretically the people of this country want the workingman to get a square deal, but they don't want to help him get a squarer deal if it means very much inconvenience on their part.

Farmers—particularly the retired farmers whom I found in some of the smaller cities—are peculiarly impatient with labor. In the discussions comparisons were frequently made between the short hours worked by mechanics in cities and the long hours worked by farmers, regardless of the fact that the great specialization in industry and the tying up of men to machines and the strong spirit of competition among workingmen makes the city job much more difficult to maintain; regardless also of the fact that workingmen in industrial life in large cities have a death rate that is fifty per cent greater than the death rate of all other groups of men—not only on account of their working conditions but their living conditions as well. Farmers are particularly bitter at this time because they are unable to secure help on account of the high wages received by workingmen in cities.

The fight that is now on is plainly a continuation of the age-old conflict for democracy—first religious, then political, and now industrial; and when this phase of the fight for democracy has been won, it is altogether likely that there will be a final struggle for racial democracy. The relation of the immigrant to our American institutions and in our industrial relations was constantly brought to the front. Foreign-born workingmen feel very keenly that they have not been treated fairly either during the war or before or since.

The average employer and his representative in the shop hold the labor agitator responsible for social unrest. But social unrest is not caused by the agitator. He has not created it—it has created him. He is simply the mouthpiece of those whom he represents—either officially or voluntarily.

A full survey of conditions throughout the country would undoubtedly bring out the fact that, while there is good reason to be disturbed about the uprising of the radicals, there is fully as much cause to be anxious on account of the down-sitting of the conservatives.

There was much resentment manifested not only among workingmen but among other groups against the barring of Socialists from the New York Assembly. This was particularly true in meetings composed of men from the churches—mainly middle-class men. And the deportation of the so-called Reds in the "Soviet Ark" came in for considerable criticism among the same group. It was pointed out that the deportation of these men did not change a single social fact, and that, while it was possible to deport men, it was impossible to deport ideas. It was admitted that, while the deportation of many of these men was undoubtedly just, nevertheless some of their criticisms of the industrial and the political situation were justified.

There is in many cities a revival of the conflict between organized labor and the organized forces of the bosses. In one city in the Middle West there appeared on the day that I was in town a full-page advertisement announcing, "This is an open-shop town," and it presented arguments to employers of labor for the removal of their plants to this city in order to avoid labor troubles. It happens, however, that in this particular case the workingmen are organized in an unusual manner, and recently the Socialists elected the Mayor of the city, which has approximately four hundred thousand inhabitants.

It was frankly admitted by many employers that the so-called "open shop" is actually a closed shop to trade-unionists, because no man carrying a union card will be employed. It is undoubtedly true that when workingmen are no longer permitted to become members of trade unions they will line up with the Socialists, I. W. W.'s, and Bolsheviki, for workingmen will continue to perfect organizations of their own in spite of all opposition. Also there is no particular reason why employers of labor should conduct their affairs in a twentieth-century fashion, while workingmen are expected to conduct theirs as they did in the seventeenth century—every man fighting his own battles.

Labor is awakening to a sense of its own power as never before. Undoubtedly it will continue to use this power unfairly, and workingmen may even resort to some forms of lawlessness in order to win their battles. However, we must not forget that every great movement passes through its period of hysteria, and that one need not look very far back in the history of the Church to find duplicated practically everything we deplore in organized labor—even down to the boycotting and the slugging.

The workers referred to the principle of the right to organize, so frequently emphasized during the war by the leaders in our National life, and it was insisted that the right to organize carried with it the corollary of the right to recognition of the union and the right to collective bargaining.

It was said that the superintendent who declined to recognize the business agent of the union was himself the "walking delegate" of the thousand stockholders who may have appointed him, and he stands in exactly the same relationship to the stockholders as the business agent of the labor union does to the thousand members of his union who selected him to represent them, every argument of the superintendent against the walking delegate coming back upon himself like a boomerang. It was declared that just as the stockholders had a right to select a doctor, a lawyer, a minister, or a manufacturer as their representative, so by the same token the workingmen had an exactly equal right to select whom they might choose, even though he were not an employee of the concern for which they worked.

The claim that "any man might go to the boss" with his troubles was met with derision. It was repeatedly stated that the men who went to the employers with grievances would soon be marked and when the slightest opportunity arrived these "trouble-makers" would be fired, and that this showed the necessity of employing an outsider to represent them—one whom the bosses could not touch.

There was scarcely a general meeting at which the question of the incorporation of the labor union was not introduced, because it was declared that unincorporated unions cannot be held to their contracts. In general it should be said that an unincorporated body can neither sue nor be sued, and that if a labor union were to commit an act of lawlessness it would be quite possible for the employers to secure damages through suits brought against individual members of unions, as in the case of the Danbury hatters some years ago. Also it was announced by the trade-unionists that if labor unions were to incorporate it would make it much easier for unscrupulous employers to attack the union through "tools," these tools committing acts of lawlessness which would hold the entire organization responsible, and in case of damage to prop-

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erty, as has happened in England, the treasury of the union would be depleted.

It was significant that the demands of the workers were rather vague and indefinite; they simply wanted more money—that's all. Whether the concern for which they worked was making large profits, justifying increases in wages, did not seem to matter very much, it being held that the first charge against an industry was the wages of its workmen. It must not be assumed, however, that more wages would completely satisfy workingmen—indeed, quite the opposite is true, for it is among the most highly paid workers that the greatest unrest exists. It is increasingly manifest that the labor question will be settled not so much through any system of economics as by an improvement in human relationships.

The attitude of the average boss toward his men is usually negative. It is rarely constructive in any particular. About the only contact that the average employer has with his men who are members of organized labor is through the spy who is sent into the meetings of the workers—and this fact naturally creates intense bitterness on the part of the men. It will be a great day when the employers of America awake to the fact that the labor question will never be settled through a system of espionage. Furthermore, there is a constant protest against paternalism of every kind. Perhaps there has been too much emphasis on the part of the bosses upon the statement that "welfare work pays as a business proposition," and workingmen are themselves becoming convinced of it, believing that in this welfare work the bosses have something "up their sleeves." Anyway, they repeatedly insisted in the discussion that they prefer to do their own welfare work.

The only people who have complete cures are the extreme radicals, and they are about the only people who take the time to explain themselves to the workers.

It is generally admitted that the loss of personal contact on the part of employers is responsible for much of the feeling of bitterness among the workers. No large employer can know his men intimately. He is dependent upon the representatives in the shop—the foremen or the superintendent—for his information regarding the needs and attitudes of his employees. And frequently these representatives are men without very much vision and often without very much understanding. Only too frequently they misrepresent the men to the bosses because they have a conviction that it is their particular job to satisfy as few of the demands of the men as possible, no matter how reasonable they are. They hope thereby to win the approval of their employers; and yet employer after employer said to me that they wished that they might know more about the men who work for them.

Unquestionably, the average employer would be more liberal towards his men, if he knew all the facts, than his representative is.

What is needed in industry to-day is a go-between—whether that man be a superintendent, foreman, or a worker in some other capacity—who can independently and sympathetically interpret the boss to the workman as well as the workman to the boss.

It must be clearly understood that the unrest in the world isn't going to be cured by making fun of anybody. Social inequalities and social injustices cannot be cartooned or lampooned out of existence. The intense feeling against the agitator on the street corner who advocates rough measures against Government officials and employers is easily matched by the statement of the National leader who recently said, "The way to handle radicals is to shoot them first and investigate them afterwards."

"Haven't workingmen distinctly slumped on the job during the past year?" I was frequently asked, and I invariably replied, "Yes, and so has everybody else." The bosses, the soldiers, the churches—everybody has slumped because the big inspiration of the war, that nerved everybody to strenuous effort, has been taken away and nothing has been substituted.

Almost invariably was the request made for some kind of a panacea; apparently people are tired of agitation. They want to settle down and forget about strikes and wars. They want to get busy on their regular jobs—whatever they may be—and not be pulled off because of somebody else having some kind of a controversy. There is no disposition to recognize the fact that the labor question will never be settled until the last day's work is done, and that the best one can do is to settle upon certain fundamental principles which are applicable to every situation, and then to apply these principles patiently as each situation arises.

Social reformers in industrial centers are constantly being jolted by the apparent desire of the men to work a seven-day week. In practically every case where this question came up it was said by superintendents and employers that the men preferred to work on Sunday. This raises some other rather interesting questions, as, whether the six-day wage is a living wage and whether the effect of a seven-day week is such as to so degrade workingmen that they prefer to remain in shops and mills on Sunday rather than to spend the time with their families and in recreational occupations.

The relation of the workingman to prohibition is undoubtedly one of the big questions that will have to be settled in the near future. While it is true that prohibition has been of great benefit to workingmen as a whole—and this is the testimony of many leaders of labor—nevertheless the coming of prohibition has resulted in a deep resentment on the part of the workers who feel that their beer and wine have been taken from them "while the cellars of the rich are stocked with all kinds of booze." The right to drink has become a burning question with workingmen.

Many employers of labor have for years been supporting the prohibitionists because they felt that the abolition of liquor would result in more sober workmen and that this would increase their output because of the larger number of days worked. No doubt this has been the effect of prohibition, but these same sober workingmen have become clearer-minded agitators of unrest because they not only think more keenly and more deeply about their jobs but also about their general economic prospects.

The Socialists have almost invariably stood for prohibition for this reason. Their contention has always been that workingmen don't think enough. So far as the employers are concerned, prohibition in the cities that I visited is not an unmixed blessing, for prohibition will undoubtedly result in greater radicalism.

The new National labor party is meeting with a rather varied response. In some centers it is gripping the workers most effectively, but no one can tell what the outcome will be until a real test has been made of the desire of American workingmen to form a labor party similar to that in England.

It is rather interesting that Max Hayes, who is at the head of the labor party in America, has for years been Samuel Gompers's most vigorous opponent in the annual conventions of the American Federation of Labor. Hayes, who is a Socialist, has been the floor leader for the radicals at the conventions, and his two-hour speech has always been one of the features of the conventions. He has frequently been suggested as the successor to Samuel Gompers, and the increasing strength of the Socialists in the Federation may eventually bring this to pass. At any rate, the election of Samuel Gompers's chief rival to the presidency of an organization which Gompers is doing his best to oppose is not without political significance.

The success of the British Labor Party is undoubtedly due to the class spirit which has developed in England far more than in this country. Possibly the class spirit which has undoubtedly been developing in the United States is now sufficiently strong to justify a distinct labor party.

But the labor leaders in England have given far more serious thought to fundamental economic and political questions than is the case among American labor leaders. The tendency of the American labor movement has not been such as to develop leaders of this kind, and this fact will undoubtedly have much to do with the future of the American labor party. If it is to succeed at all, it will be necessary to develop statesmen of a much higher order than are usually found in the old political parties, because labor legislators will be compelled to give "super-demonstrations" of their right to rule—not only to the general public, but particularly to workingmen themselves.

Minneapolis, Minnesota, April 25, 1920.

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THE BOOK TABLE: DEVOTED TO BOOKS AND THEIR MAKERS

THE MOOD OF THE IRISH MIND[1]

BY LLOYD R. MORRIS

TO the poet, as to the politician, the duality of Ireland has always been apparent. Ignoring the facile and somewhat casual distinction drawn by his more voluble compatriots, the poet of the Celtic renascence has celebrated an Ireland having its existence in the world of reality, and another, none the less real, in which the most familiar dwellers are vision and imagination. The paths which have led to this legendary and fabulous country are as various as the spirit of its discoverers, but the voyage itself has had a special significance in its relation to English literature of the past quarter-century.

The writings of Lady Gregory afford perhaps the best of introductions to the body of literature produced in Ireland during the past thirty years because, superficially at least, they exemplify the qualities commonly assumed to be characteristic of the literary expression of the renascence. Three of its major preoccupations have profoundly influenced her work—the revival of interest in Gaelic tradition and legend, the discovery of peasant life as the subject-matter of a literature, and the use of peasant idiom as a means of literary expression. To a very high degree her work has been the result of a conscious desire to justify these interests which in the early days of the literary renascence had not acquired the force of an accepted theory of art, but were tentative principles put forth by Yeats, A. E. and Douglas Hyde.

It was from Yeats that Lady Gregory borrowed the programme on which she founded her long series of books. Yeats began with the desire to create a body of literature founded upon national tradition and directly expressive of national spiritual life, written in a language at once poetic and colloquial. He found the subject-matter of this literature in the ancient folk-tales and its language in the imaginative and vigorous idiom of the peasantry of the western counties. To Lady Gregory, who possessed the knowledge of Gaelic which he lacked, Yeats suggested the scheme of a modern rendering of the old folk-tales in this idiom, which is essentially but a literal translation of colloquial Gaelic. The genesis of the programme was "Cuchulain of Muirthemne," published in 1902, and with the passage of time and the achievement of greater literary maturity Lady Gregory developed a distinctly individual ability to record contemporary peasant life in Galway in its own terms, a talent which she carefully fostered by assiduously collecting peasant dialect in her native parish of Kiltartan.

Her latest book—"Visions and Beliefs in the West of Ireland"—is a substantial record of her many years of diligent observation and immediate contact with the peasantry of Kiltartan. The two volumes are a note-book of those conversations in which discussion has turned upon the subject of the supernatural; they are a direct transcription of actual experiences, arranged and edited for publication, but presumably in no wise modified. The first and most striking impression derived from the book is a renewed conviction of the faithfulness and the essential realism with which Lady Gregory, in her creative writing, has rendered the spirit and the atmosphere of life in the western counties. For in these brief and fragmentary records there is the concrete, pungent expression and image-making quality of the peasant mind and the peasant idiom which have been revealed in her plays, and with more conspicuous art, though no more scrupulous fidelity, in the plays of Synge. To a very high degree the colloquial speech of the country folk is an accurate index to their psychology. Poetic and instinct with a superbly exuberant beauty of phrase, it seems the expression of an immediate reaction to experience, and, in the case of the Kiltartan

Bain News Service

LADY GREGORY

people, is obviously unconscious of any art. It has something of the quality of that magic wonder at familiar things, the fresh, unconventional vision so characteristic of imaginative children. Take, for example, the description of the banshee given to Lady Gregory by a spinning woman:

"The Banshee is all I ever saw myself. It was when I was a slip of a girl picking potatoes along with the other girls, we heard crying, crying, in the graveyard beyond at Ryanrush, so we ran like foals to see who was being buried, and I was first, and leaped up on the wall. And there she was and gave me a slap on the jaw, and she just like a countrywoman with a red petticoat. Often they hear her crying if any one is going to die in the village."

Equally vivid and suggestive is the way in which a woman from the shore describes the cry of the banshee:

"One time there was a man in the village was dying, and I stood at the door in the evening and I heard a crying—the grandest crying you ever heard—and I said, 'Glynn's after dying, and they're crying him.' And they all came to the door and heard it. But my mother went out after that and found him gasping still.

"Sure enough, it was the Banshee we heard that evening.

"And out there where the turf-boat is lying with its sail down outside Aughanish, there the Banshee does always be crying, crying, for some that went down there some time."

Of the visions and beliefs of the country folk of Kiltartan much could be written by way of commentary. Mr. Yeats, in two characteristic essays appended to the volumes under consideration, strives, with no little show of scholarship, to connect them with the main current of traditional mystical philosophy to which his own theories of both life and art owe so much. But the conformity of belief which he adduces is hardly a profitable consideration to any but the student of folk legend and its relation to historical systems of supernatural philosophy. And any interpretation which proceeds by postulating the analogy of a philosophical theory fails, by reason of its dependence upon intellectual subtleties, to explain the most primitive expression of faith.

The essentially individual quality of the Kiltartan cosmology, that which distinguishes it from the lore of other imaginative folk, is the sheer poetry immanent in its animistic conception of nature. The Irish peasant creates and localizes a tradition of familiar presences with which he peoples the neighborhood of his home. There are places under the special protection of the Sidhe—raths and forths and thorn bushes. The Sidhe themselves dwell in Tir-nan-Og, the country of the ever-young, which lies close beyond the borders of the world of daily existence. They appear to the mortal eye as clouds of dust borne by the wind, or as a flock of wool floating idly in the autumn air, as bird, or beast, or blade of grass. They may be friendly to man, in which case his work prospers, or with joyous malice plague him should he disturb their life. From them wise women and old men derive their power to foretell the future, heal the sick, and cast magic spells. The Sidhe call "away" to their world many of the dwellers in this, usually by a touch, or a glance from the evil eye of a neighbor, or some unwonted "terror." Those who have been "touched" or called disappear from the world of life into that of shadow, leaving a body not their own, but the like of it, in their place. Sometimes those who have been called "away" return for a brief space, or, when old and useless to the Sidhe, to die and get burial on earth. To certain people only is the faculty of seeing these presences given; usually it is a reward for some simple act of kindness, such as leaving a bit of milk or a few potatoes in the house of a night for the little folk to sup on. The dead are frequently among them, and they will give counsel to their friends in this world. Certain familiar objects of our daily life partake of this spirit activity; butter is one, and there are certain animals which are "sheoguey" or haunted.

Perhaps the most significant characteristic of this other world is the fact of its co-existence with the abiding Catholicism of the Irish peasantry. Religious belief has added to it only an interpretation; it has not shaken the primitive faith. The Sidhe have been identified with the fallen angels and the unquiet spirits of the dead. Tir-nan-og is a vision of purgatory, and the Fool of the Forth, or Amadan-na-Briona, the supreme power of evil, is but an aspect of Satan. Priests can, if they will, perform

[1] Visions and Beliefs in the West of Ireland. Collected and Arranged by Lady Gregory. With Two Essays and Notes by W. B. Yeats. 2 vols. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

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the magic cures of the wise women that have their knowledge of the Sidhe. But, it seems, this practice is discouraged, and the use of this wisdom is, in the main, left to "knowledgeable folk" who are in ecclesiastical disfavor.

"Visions and Beliefs in the West of Ireland" is a notable contribution to folk poetry and a valuable revelation of the mood of the Irish mind. To some it will make apparent a peculiarly emotional and imaginative sensitiveness which is characteristic of this mood. To others, less incredulous and less disposed to accept as final the sanctions of demonstrable scientific fact, it will convey some sense of the tenuity of the shifting boundaries which separate a world of tangible reality from one of spirit. The incredulous have for their position the authority of a great poet, though a harsh critic of Ireland, who, in a dialogue of "A View of the Present State of Ireland," remarked that Irish superstition was in no sense noteworthy, since "it is the manner of all barbarous nations to be very superstitious, and diligent observers of old customs and antiquityes; which they receave by continuall tradition from theyr parents, by recording of theyr Bards and Chronicles, in theyr songes, and by daylye use and examples of theyr elders."

Tentatively we may find the explanation of this quality in the harsh reality of their lives and in the consequent revolt against the despotism of fact, which opposes to the world of actual experience demonstrated by physical sense a world of beauty revealed in visions. "Your old men," it was once told another nation, "shall dream dreams, your young men shall see visions."

THE NEW BOOKS

FICTION

Fruit of the Desert. By Richard Barry. Doubleday, Page & Co., Garden City.

A race of sun-worshipers, the Sunnites, rescue the hero, left starving on the desert of Arizona by bandits. He finds his new friends to be survivors of an ancient civilization. Inevitably, as in all stories of this type, he falls in love with their high priestess and escapes with her to the less romantic but more comfortable life of every-day America.

Mary Marie. By Eleanor H. Porter. Illustrated. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston.

Thirteen years old, "a cross-current and a contradiction," Mary Marie is a lively and mischievous child who affords a contrast and companion picture to the author's popular "Just David."

Slayer of Souls (The). By Robert W. Chambers. The George H. Doran Company, New York.

The publishers in their "blurb" kindly tell us that the author was once called by a reviewer "that flame-breathing, rose-garlanded truck horse of Aphrodite;" that he has "let his pen rip in this new, fantastic yarn about the black magic of ancient China imported by a band of criminals working in the United States;" and that "The Slayer of Souls" is "a gorgeous product of the imagination." Well, let it go at that!

Sunny Ducrow. By Henry St. John Cooper. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

Naïve but jolly "Sunny" is a laughing, red-headed little girl in a pickle factory, who is bound to be an actress and prosperous. Every one falls before her smile and will power, from theater managers to viscounts and duchesses. In the end (and very quickly) she triumphs on the stage and buys the pickle factory. And of course she marries happily.

Sheepskins and Grey Russet. By E. Temple Thurston. Illustrated. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

Charmingly printed and illustrated is this fanciful excursion into English country life. The joys, troubles, and problems of amateur farmers and householders are the frame for gently humorous glimpses of human nature and out-of-door nature.

This Side of Paradise. By F. Scott Fitzgerald. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

College life, art, and love come into the experiences of the young man here portrayed in fiction form.

Vanishing Men (The). By Richard Washburn Child. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York.

A mystery story, ingenious but overmelodramatic in its grisly conclusion, even if the "curse" supposed to attach to the girl whose lover and husband "vanish" is cleverly explained and the third man who ventures to seek her love is made happy. We remember the author's "Jim Hands" as an admirable story of real life; this book is mere excitement for an hour.

HISTORY AND POLITICAL ECONOMY

How Presidents Are Made. By Arthur Wallace Dunn. The Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York.

One takes up this little volume expecting a dry-as-dust account of the operations of the primaries, the electoral college, etc. Instead he finds a narrative alive with human interest, presenting a terse review of the story of the campaigns of each Presidential election. It is full of interest to every live voter.

War with Mexico (The). By Justin H. Smith. 2 vols. Maps. The Macmillan Company, New York.

It is not often that one finds a work of the essentially serious nature of this one written as entertainingly as this is. Professor Smith has labored with a keen eye for the human and picturesque qualities in his material. At the same time this is fundamentally the work of a painstaking scholar, and one much needed, for the period in American history with which Professor Smith deals has never attracted as much of the attention of American historians as it deserves. Decidedly a valuable work of historical research is this.

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION

Cape Coddities. By Dennis and Marion Chatham. Illustrated. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston.

Pleasant little essays about Cape Cod that are published just in time to whet the reader's appetite for another glimpse of that delectable summer land if he knows it, or give him the urge to see it if it is as yet *terra incognita*.

WAR BOOKS

From Upton to the Meuse. By Captain W. Kerr Rainsford. D. Appleton & Co., New York.

Unfortunately, the intense concentration of American interest upon political, economic, and industrial problems following the war has diverted that interest temporarily from records of the war itself, but with the lapse of time, as we begin to get the great struggle in its true perspective, both writers and readers will turn back again with some eagerness to the records of our American soldiers at the French front. Among these records, Captain Rainsford's book deserves a prominent place. His regiment, the 307th, was an extraordinary one, its enlisted personnel being pronounced by military critics of the time as "the poorest fighting material in the United States," because it was drawn from that greatest of all melting-pots of humanity—New York City. Instead of being the poorest, this material turned out to be among the finest, and Captain Rainsford's book is a record of its achievements. The volume contains a poem by the author which first appeared in The Outlook in the early part of 1918, entitled "Faugh-a-Ballagh," and it is illustrated with photographs and pencil sketches made at the front by the author.

Up the Seine to the Battlefields. By Anna Bowman Dodd. Illustrated. Harper & Brothers, New York.

The author's previous books on France indicate the trend of the present volume. All of her books emphasize historic association. As she journeys in France she unfolds a scroll of vivid history. Such a volume as the present, therefore, will be grateful reading to all those who love France and who feel the force of the old days, no matter how modern some parts of new France have become.

"Y" Girl in France (A). By Katherine Shortall. Richard G. Badger, Boston.

This little book consists of letters written by an American girl in France during the war to her family in Massachusetts, describing her experiences as a welfare worker among American soldiers. The letters were not written for publication, but they are nevertheless readable and constitute one of the numerous human documents which future historians of the great war will find valuable in making an adequate picture of the unprecedented part which American women played in the great struggle for liberty.

SCIENCE

Glow-Worm (The), and Other Beetles. By J. Henri Fabre. Translated by Alexander Teixeira de Mattos. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York.

In October, 1915, Henri Fabre died, at the great age of ninety-two. During the last twenty years of his life he had been able to devote his entire time to the study of little insects, among them the beetle. Of his books on the beetle we have had in English translation "The Sacred Beetle," and now comes the present volume. It is to be followed by "The Life of the Weevil" and "More Beetles." Darwin once called Fabre "a savant who thinks like a philosopher and who writes like a poet." Certainly Fabre is far removed from most writers on scientific subjects. His is no technical, dry-as-dust way of putting things; he is human, humorous, vivacious, entertaining, romantic, poetic. The present volume is really a literary man's essay on beetles. No wonder that in the preface to the English edition of Fabre's works Maeterlinck calls him "the insects' Homer," and declares that he was the inspirer of his own "Life of the Bee."

What Bird Is That? By Frank M. Chapman. Illustrated. D. Appleton & Co., New York.

By a series of group pictures in color which show many birds on one page with reference numbers to the text, it is here made easy for the reader to identify the birds of different sections appearing in the same season. Dr. Chapman is a high authority on American ornithology.

MISCELLANEOUS

Flying the Atlantic in Sixteen Hours. By Sir Arthur Whitten Brown, K.B.E. Assisted by Captain Alan Bott, R.F.C. Illustrated. The F. A. Stokes Company, New York City.

The story of the first successful attempt to cross the Atlantic by a single jump with an airplane is dramatically yet simply told in this book. Many sensible observations on air travel are added.

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THIS WEEK'S OUTLOOK

A WEEKLY OUTLINE STUDY OF CURRENT HISTORY[1]

BY J. MADISON GATHANY

SCARBOROUGH SCHOOL, SCARBOROUGH-ON-HUDSON, N. Y.

The Shop Committee

THE article by Mr. Rogers found elsewhere in this week's Outlook, entitled "The Shop Committee," is one that every shop worker and employer in the United States should read. If you know of those who employ men but do not use the shop committee system, is it not your personal duty to place in the hands of such this article by Mr. Rogers?

What are the "cardinal and fundamental principles" of shop representation?

Do you personally know of any employer who has adopted the system of representation explained by Mr. Rogers or a similar one? If so, tell how it works.

Does it seem to you that employers are really anxious to have their workers become familiar with their troubles and *successes?* What, in your opinion, has the attitude of the employer to do with the success of any shop committee plan?

If the shop committee plan is as desirable and as practicable as Mr. Rogers would have us believe, why don't all business men adopt it?

In your opinion, is there any business in which this system could not be applied? Could it in farming? What are your reasons?

If you are looking for a brief account of labor and labor legislation for the year 1919, read pages 447-472 of the "American Year Book" for 1920 (published by D. Appleton & Co., New York)—a book absolutely indispensable to the student of current history. Another valuable book on the labor question is "Humanizing Industry," by R. C. Feld (E. P. Dutton).

Make clear the meaning of the following terms: *Labor turnover. epitomize, relegate, equity, rancor, incendiary, acrimony, bombastic, maudlin.*

President Wilson and Armenia

Writers and speakers refer to the Armenian question. What is it and why is there such a question?

How did Armenia come to be converted to Christianity? When and how did it pass under the domination of the Byzantine Empire? What do you know of the history of Armenia from the earliest times?

What is the meaning of the words "mandatory," "mandatary," and "mandate"?

What is the mandatory system as arranged by the Peace Treaty? What is the mandatary principle? Is it a correct one?

Are you for or against the United States assuming a mandate over Armenia or any part of the Near East? What are your reasons?

Discuss the question whether President Wilson was wise in accepting his personal appointment as arbitrator in the Armenian boundaries dispute. In what ways might his decision affect the United States?

What is the Eastern question? Why has it menaced the peace of the world so much? Is its settlement vital to us?

You can find considerable material for answering most of these questions in the two small inexpensive volumes entitled "Armenia and the Armenians," by Kevork Aslan (Macmillan), and "The Eastern Question and Its Solution," by Morris Jastrow, Jr. (J. B. Lippincott Company).

Political Upheaval in the Northwest

What is the Non-Partisan League? Why was it formed? Do you like its methods?

Whether in the League or not, what do "the plain farmers of the Northwest want"? Are you in sympathy with their wishes and objects? Tell why.

The Outlook speaks in this editorial of the Northwest as "an exceedingly virile part of the United States." What constitutes the Northwest? Why "interesting" and "virile"?

Of what educational and political value has the West been to the East?

Have you read the book entitled "The Non-Partisan League," by Herbert E. Gaston (Harcourt, Brace & Howe)?

Define the following words: *Subvert, pacifism, virile, exemplary, trophy, political cult,* and *homogeneous.*

Legislative Hysteria Receives a Check

One newspaper editor speaks of those of the New York Legislature who supported the Lusk Bills as "Copperheads." Has the editor a correct understanding of the historical use of that term? (Consult American history text-books).

"The work his [Governor Smith's] pen did Wednesday [May 19, 1920] will be remembered gratefully by the public, and be a source of satisfaction to himself and his children." What arguments can you give in support of this statement?

Discuss the question whether the educational and political activities of any group in America should be hobbled.

An editor of a NewYork City daily says that in the passage of the vetoed Lusk Bills "the theory of personal guilt is abandoned." What is that theory in the United States? What was it in Europe in mediæval times? And what is it still in some European countries? How important do you regard the American view-point of personal guilt?

The Outlook says that "the American public school system is the one original contribution which the American people have made to the cause of democracy." Have we made more than this one original contribution to the cause of democracy? In answer to this question read those more than usually valuable books "Americanism: What It Is" and "The People's Government," by David Jayne Hill (both published by D. Appleton & Co.).

How many institutions and beliefs common to Americans can you name that are not American original contributions to democracy?

Define carefully: *Doctrine, pernicious, stigma, omniscient, license, institution, insidious, human rights, nomination, election.*

[1] These questions and comments are designed not only for the use of current events classes and clubs, debating societies, teachers of history and English, and the like, but also for discussion in the home and for suggestion to any reader who desires to study current affairs as well as to read about them. —THE EDITORS.

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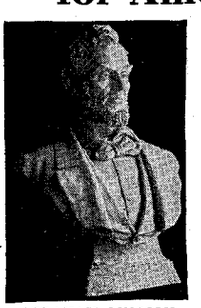

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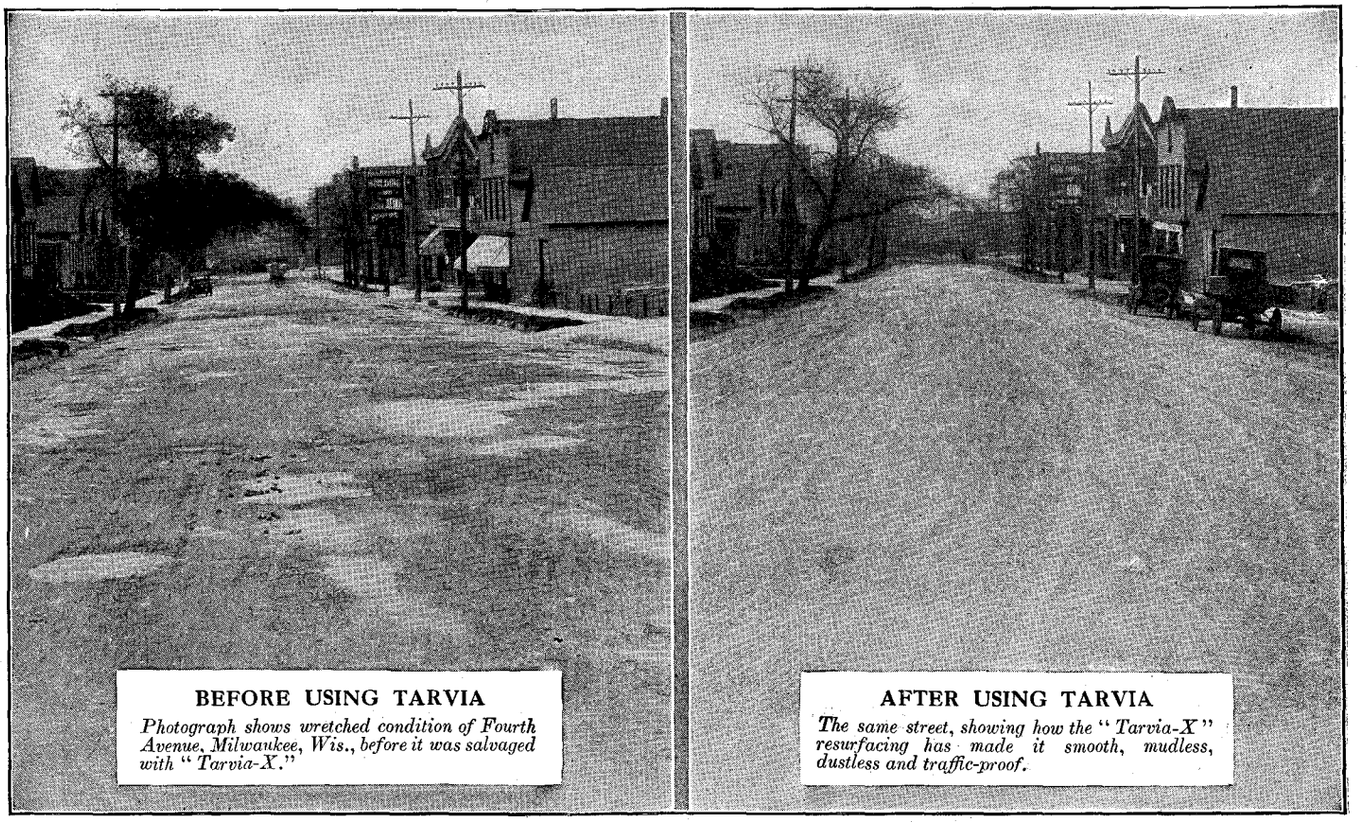

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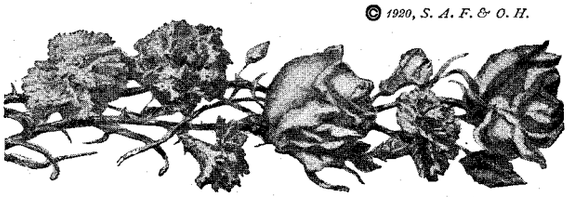

A METROPOLITAN SILHOUETTE

AT THE ART EXHIBIT

BY JOHN C. ARNOTH

In my morning mail there was a brief note from my friend the painter, containing an admission card for an exhibition of paintings to be held at the rooms of a prominent club, and also a personal request to come and see some new samples of his art.

We had met years ago at the American Club in Munich, when he was studying art at the Royal Academy, and during my few weeks' sojourn there he had on numerous occasions been my companion and expert mentor in viewing and appraising the vast art treasures of the old and new Pinakothek, Maximilianæum, and other collections of paintings accumulated in the charming Bavarian capital. Since his return to America we had re-established friendly contact, and I had followed his growing and deserved fame with keen satisfaction.

Accordingly, the next afternoon I presented my card at the exhibition, and was admitted.

The hum of hundreds of human voices in conversation smote my ears on entering the place, like the murmur of the sea beating on a distant shore. The spacious rooms were comfortably filled, fashionably dressed ladies forming the vast majority. The scene was a very gay and animated one. The canvases covering the walls formed a flashing, vivid frame around the constantly moving mass of handsome, gayly appareled women, drifting in groups from section to section.

The various exhibitors had seemingly stationed themselves near their creations, intercepting friends as they came along, explaining with illuminating talk their pictures, and receiving invariably in return well-formed, but usually commonplace, compliments. A great many feminine artists were among the exhibitors, and animated groups of complaisant friends surged around them, while the men artists seemed to have much smaller and more subdued audiences.

By the help of the catalogue I soon located my friend, and, having viewed and admired his three canvases, one of which was a life-size portrait of his wife, of striking likeness and masterful coloring, I asked him to take me through the rooms and give some pointers from his more technical knowledge.

With a quizzical smile, he said: "I can take you through, but you know, as a painter and exhibitor myself, I cannot very well express any opinion with so many people around. It might be considered unethical, you know." (This with another twinkle.) "This is not," he added, "like the Paris Salon or other professional exhibitions in Europe, where only pictures that measure up to a certain standard are admitted. The only standard here is the ten-dollar bill charged for participation, and consequently anybody, even the merest amateur, can show work. Just look at my neighbor," he almost whispered, pointing slightly to some canvases on the wall next to his own. My gaze in the direction indicated was riveted by a lurid purple haze over something as vividly green.

"What is it?" I asked.

At first glance it looked as if a bottle of bright-purple ink had been smashed against a wall and was now running down on the green carpet.

"It is supposed to be a bank of heather,

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with a green meadow and a stream below," my friend explained, "but I am afraid the artist never saw its counterpart in nature."

Another picture in this group was a girl, without her bathing costume, just stepping daintily into the water. Her left foot was out of drawing, and on close examination I noticed that the right arm was longer than the other.

I asked: "Do not artists learn to draw any more?"

"Some do," my friend answered, "but a great many do not consider it urgently necessary any longer. The new methods in the art seem to shun exact details, and splotches of paint may cover a good many deficiencies of drawing, just as a man with a shabby suit may put on an overcoat—but don't you get me started talking."

We now proceeded on our round of the exhibition, and, while there were some extremely fine things, there were some so horrible that they hurt one's eyes to look at them. There were some masterpieces in execution, but of subjects that did not at all appeal to me nor make me wish to own them at any price; but tastes differ, and I could not help remember a merchant who once put before me a piece of cloth which in design and color so offended my sense of beauty that I exclaimed: "How could you ever expect to sell anything as ugly as this?" to which he calmly answered: "Every piece of cloth ever made will find a lover somewhere and some time."

We had nearly finished our circuit when, as we were passing a large group of women, a voice from their midst hailed me by name: "Oh, are you going to give me the frigid stare that seeth not?"

A lady of fifty or so stepped from out the circle smilingly, and I quickly recognized an old acquaintance, a singer whom I had met off and on for the last fifteen years.

"This is my section," she said, "and I am not going to have you slip away without seeing my work."

I explained that I had seen her name in the catalogue, but, having never known that she painted, I had thought that it was only a similarity of names. I introduced my friend, who, I had noticed, was casting furtive glances at the nearest canvases. The lady insisted that we should stay for a cup of tea which was just going to be served.

"You see," she explained, "I expected a good many of my friends to come to see my pictures, so I brought my things from the studio to serve a cup of tea. Afterwards I am very anxious to ask your friend to give his opinion of my work."

My friend, however, would not stay, but, pleading some important appointment in his own section, he bowed himself away, leaving me to the tender mercies of my friend the singer and her *coryphées*. I was introduced to a score or more of ladies, and after some camp-stools had been produced tea was served.

Being the only gentleman in the party, I was assigned the seat of honor at the hostess's side, and, though playing her rôle to the company in general in capital style, my friend managed to send a good deal of conversation my way.

I asked how long she had been painting, as I had never heard of her doing so; to which she replied that up till two years ago she had never held a brush in her hand. I expressed my astonishment, saying I had always known her to be clever, but to exhibit pictures after having studied

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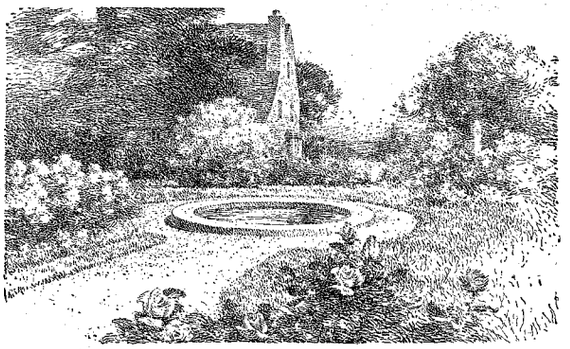

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A METROPOLITAN SILHOUETTE

(Continued)

only two years was rather out of the ordinary, if not quite marvelous.

"Yes," she said with an air of mystery; "but it is really not I who am doing it."

"What may the explanation of that be, pray?" I exclaimed.

"Well," she answered, "that is quite a story, but I will tell you, if you care to listen; my friends all know it already."

I said that I would be much interested.

"Some years ago," she began, "while in Europe studying singing, I met Mr. S—— (mentioning a well-known American artist), and in the course of time we became engaged to be married. I left for home rather suddenly, and the arrangement was that my fiancé was to follow in about six months, when the wedding was to take place. You may imagine my feelings when, a few months later, while in a hotel in a big Western city, on glancing at the morning paper, I read a despatch from Paris reporting that my friend had suddenly passed away. I was utterly prostrated, and went home to New York for a long rest.

"During the last few years I have often felt a curious prompting to draw or paint, but, never having had a lesson in either in my life, I thought it foolish to listen to any such fanciful impulse until about two years ago I suddenly made up my mind to try. Having got a brush in my hand, the painting seemed to come by itself. Even the mixing of the shades of color, which I had always heard was a kind of tradition carried down through generations of great masters, seemed to come to me through some kind of instinct. Now don't laugh, don't even smile, when I tell you that so soon as the composition of my *motif* is finished a subtle touch appears to guide my brush, and in a little while the picture is there."

"You mean— " I asked, hesitatingly.

"Yes," she nodded; "that's what I mean. I know it is his will, and that he is with me. Besides," she added in a brisker tone, "it is good business. I have sold a number of pictures already.

"You know," she continued, with a twinkle, "I may not keep singing forever, and when I get old I would rather paint and sell pictures than teach stupid pupils."

I had during this recital had several cups of tea with biscuits, and the hostess now took me over to see her three landscapes.

I was perforce again reminded of my merchant and his cloth, but finally took my leave with as good grace as I could muster.

THE CAHOKIA MOUNDS

Is not the statement in the article on the Cahokia mounds in The Outlook of April 21 that they "are the most stupendous piles of earth ever erected by human hands solely as a monument" an exaggeration?

The tumulus raised over the grave of Yung Loh, Emperor of China, of the Ming dynasty, is circular in shape, surrounded by a wall about fifteen feet high, and rises in the shape of a cone from the top of this wall to the apex, perhaps one hundred feet high. The writer once paced its circumference and found it to be about a thousand yards, corresponding to about the same area as that covered by the Monk's Mound at Cahokia, viz., sixteen acres.

Unless the Cahokia mounds are much higher than those usually erected by the mound-builders, it is evident that they are by no means as great as those built by the Mings.

B. P. Du Bois.

Norfolk, Virginia.

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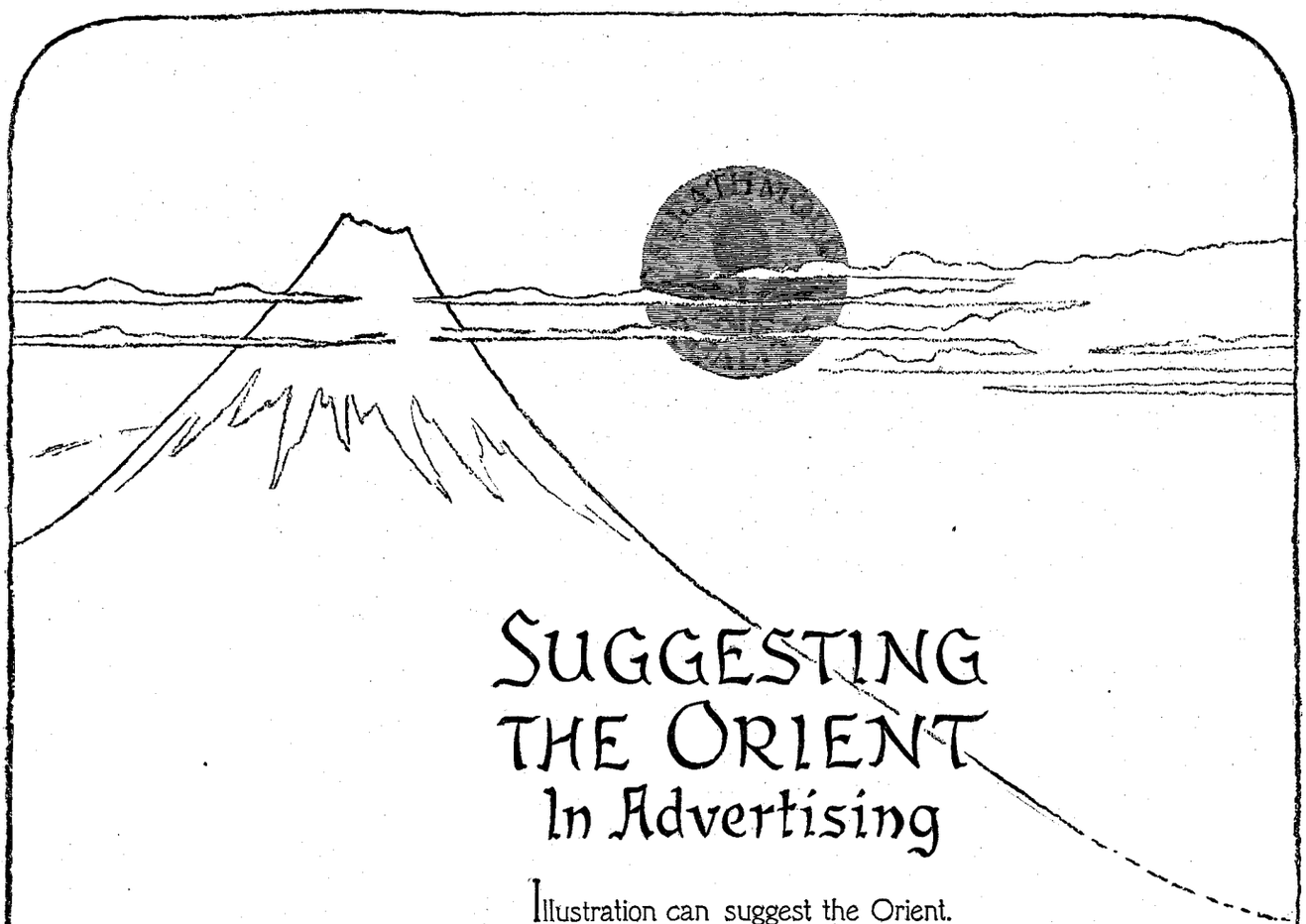

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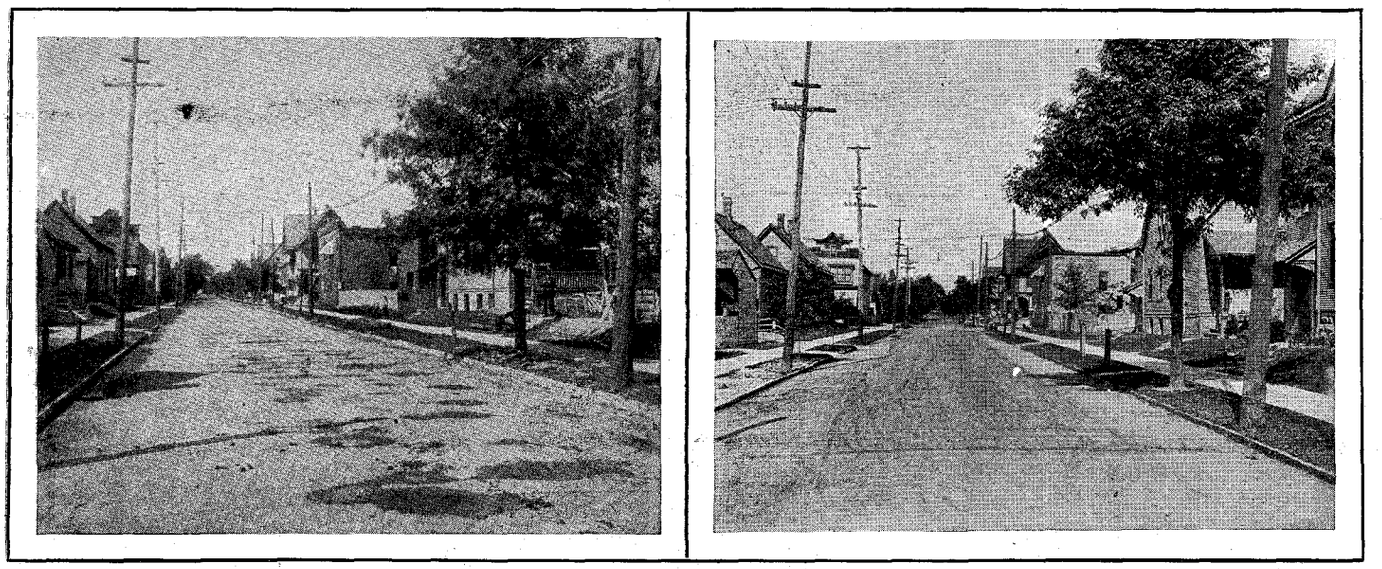
Believing that the advance of business is a subject of vital interest and importance, The Outlook will present under the above heading frequent discussions of subjects of industrial and commercial interest. This department will include paragraphs of timely interest and articles of educational value dealing with the industrial upbuilding of the Nation. Comment and suggestions are invited.



A CITY STREET IN MILWAUKEE BEFORE AND AFTER RESURFACING

THE UPKEEP OF ROADS

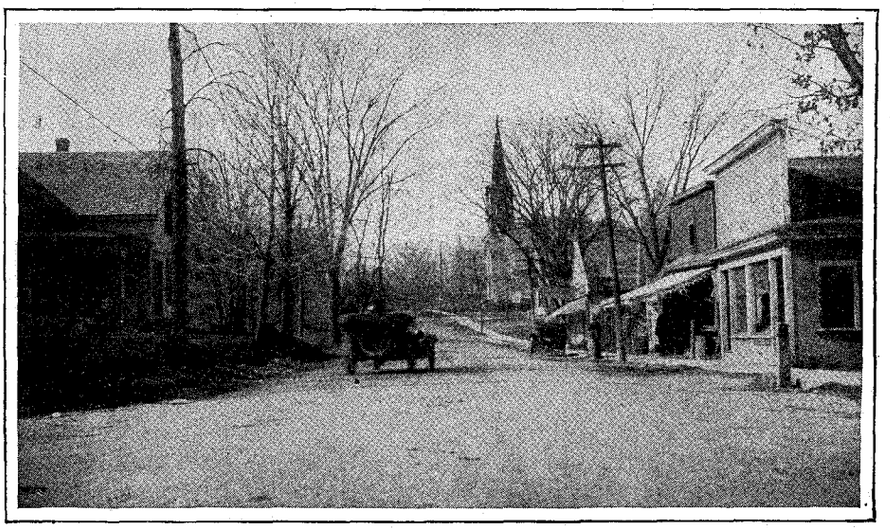
BY PHILIP P. SHARPLES

PEOPLE learned long ago that a house built is not a permanent institution. Some types of construction last longer than others, but even the cave needs a new entrance curtain occasionally. A house neglected gradually disintegrates; the blinds drop off, the steps and porches sag, the roof begins to leak and finally falls in. The householder has learned by long experience that it pays to keep his house painted, pays to keep it shingled, pays to make the many little repairs to sash, blind, and door that come from wear and weather.

The public, by and large, has not yet learned that roads are like houses in maintenance and upkeep. Unless a road receives its yearly stipend in the way of reshaping, surface treating, opening of waterways, correction of faults in construction, repair of holes made by traffic or the elements, it is not receiving the attention which the public's investment in the road warrants, and it is not serving the public to the best of its ability. The public has capital locked up in every road in use, and unless the road is maintained so as to conserve the capital investment the people's money is being wasted.

Some one says: "It costs a lot of money to keep those old roads in repair; we can't afford to do it. Let's wait and build new, up-to-date roads, and then we won't have any repairs. Our roads will be permanent."

That is a very insidious argument. On the one hand, it puts off the day for getting good roads all over the community; on the other hand, the argument is specious, for no road was ever built that does not need annual repair and maintenance averaged over a period of years; and more important yet, there is an interest charge and a depreciation charge against every new mile of road that begins to work even before the road is open for traffic.



A GLACIAL GRAVEL ROAD IN MAINE MADE TO LOOK LIKE A CITY STREET BY PROPER SURFACE TREATMENT

With the rising costs of labor, materials, and money, these overhead charges amount to very large sums. At $40,000 per mile—which is not high for the pavement surface alone, according to a number of accepted specifications for a standard eighteen-foot highway—the interest charges at 5 per cent are $2,000 per year, while depreciation (giving a life of twenty years, which is long for the average high-class top) makes another $2,000 per year. If we estimate repairs and maintenance at $500 per year average for the period, we have $4,500 as a yearly charge against the road. Few people realize these charges against new construction. If they did, it would be easier to convince the average taxpayer of the economic importance of keeping up the present roads rather than letting them go to pieces.

Stated in another way, any community can better afford to spend $4,500 per mile per year on an old road at the present time than build a new one at $40,000, provided that for the sum mentioned the road can be put into a condition that will enable it to carry the traffic acceptably. Any cost less than $4,500 is clear gain to the public treasury.

These are general statements. They do not imply that a community should try to carry a stone-block pavement traffic on a dirt road, but they do mean that a community can afford to make the most of the type of road that it already has before it turns to a more expensive type.

Even dirt or natural-soil roads can be immeasurably improved by the process of reshaping in the spring with a road machine and dragging after every wet period with a simple road drag. Minor drainage troubles are attended to at the same time. Doing a simple thing like this lifts the community out of the all too numerous class that prefers to wade through bog holes half the year rather than spend a few hours in draining them.

Gravel and shale roads must be attended

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THE NATION'S INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS
(*Continued*)

to in the same way, but the period in the spring when they can be worked over and improved is brief. After they are once set for the summer little improvement can be made in the shape and contour.

Well-built roads of this class, subjected to heavy automobile traffic, can usually be made dustless and much more resistant to traffic by simple surface applications of bitumens. The refined tars that are applied cold have given excellent results in the two extreme corners of the United

A CONNECTICUT STATE HIGHWAY REPAIR CREW PATCHING A ROAD SURFACE

States—Maine and Texas. The two sections worked out systems quite independent of each other, but both agree that it is economy to travel on such roads at $500 or $1,000 per year rather than pay $4,500 or more for carrying charges on an expensive road that would answer the purpose no better. Other communities can well profit by their example.

The people who possess *real* macadam have the greatest asset at the present time, and real macadam should be emphasized in comparison with the many imitations that exist. Stone thrown on a road is not real macadam any more than a pile of bricks is a house. A real macadam is an engineering structure with a foundation well laid and well drained and a superstructure built by locking together stone of right size and quality by rolling in the proper way with a steam roller.

Such roads, when in good condition, may be made to carry modern traffic by waterproofing them with surface treatments of bituminous materials. This work has been greatly cheapened in late years by the invention and perfection of auto-truck spraying machines that automatically deliver refined tar and other bitumens in the form of a fine mist that strikes the surface at high pressure. Miles and miles of old macadam have been made serviceable in this way, and autoists can drive for hundreds of miles through beautiful stretches of country on the old National Pike in Maryland and the Lincoln Highway in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and New York. The New England States, too, have great mileage of macadam protected in the same way.

With a little attention to details any city or town can do as well. New York City has streets to the equivalent of four hundred miles of road which are kept up in this way to the satisfaction of everybody.

Macadam roads—and sometimes roads built of good gravel—that are too far gone to be revived by any such simple means as a surface treatment, may be redeemed by using them as a foundation under a bituminous top. The simplest method of building a pavement top, and one that has

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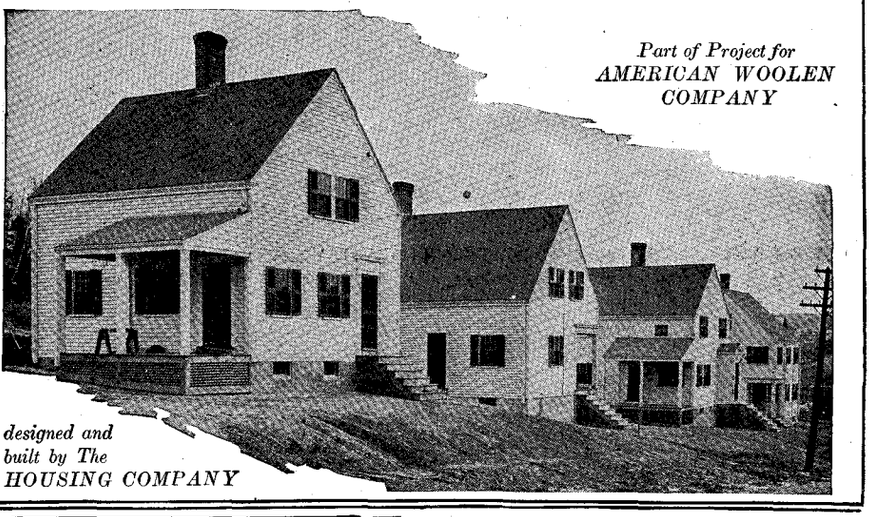

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(Continued)

proved extremely satisfactory for all traffic except the heaviest sort, has been developed and called the penetration method.

This method requires the simplest of apparatus and presents no difficulties to a road superintendent lacking a technical education. The old macadam is carefully leveled and new stone put on. After this is rolled it is coated with two or more coats of refined tar or other proper bitumen, and a pavement is built up with a minimum amount of labor and material.

Nowadays even so little work as this comes near the dollar-a-yard class, but if it will stave off heavy repaving for a few years it is money well spent; for records show that pavements of this type can be maintained under suitable traffic conditions at very moderate costs. The secret of getting low costs is to give a little attention annually. Bituminous materials are now manufactured that can be used in patching work without heating, and yet, owing to the evaporation of a solvent, in the end become as solid and permanent as any part of the pavement.

The usefulness of the cold-patching material does not end with penetration-method pavements. It serves an equally important rôle in conserving every type of city street pavement; some with temporary patches until the regular repair crew arrives, others with real, permanent repairs. The cold-patch material idea is so simple that we wonder why it was not thought of long ago.

Miles of new pavement are on the schedule to build, but in our enthusiasm for the new let us not neglect what we have. True economy lies in conserving our pavements after they are built and in keeping intact, by careful repair and maintenance, the capital that is locked within them.

A road, like a house, is entitled to an annual appropriation for upkeep.

OFFICERS' COMPENSATION

Permit me to comment on the editorial in your issue of April 14 on the subject of inequality of pay between emergency or temporary officers and Regular Army officers who were disabled in the late war. This matter was thrashed out in consideration of the McAdoo War Risk Insurance Bill, when it was decided to place both officers and men of the temporary forces upon the same basis. Thousands of men of the ranks, men of affairs and of ability in civil life, who suffered disabilities are greater losers than a considerable number of officers, and it seems are entitled to just as much. If the pay of these officers is raised, why not for the disabled enlisted soldiers? I am informed by an old soldier, a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, that for years many former volunteer officers of the Civil War endeavored to obtain precisely the same legislation by having themselves raised to a special grade, but be it said to the credit of Congress that this undemocratic scheme never succeeded, as it was opposed by the rank and file. I do not believe that the rank and file of the World War veterans will favor any such discrimination by making a higher class of officers who were disabled and giving them greater compensation than the men of the ranks. There will doubtless be thousands of special pension or compensation bills which controvert the principle of equality and democracy.

JOHN LELAND.

Berkeley, California.

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Houghton Mifflin Company Announces

TALKS WITH T. R.

From the Diaries of John J. Leary, Jr.

In this book you will find T. R.'s uncensored opinion of Wilson and his Cabinet, Leonard Wood, Hughes, Taft, prohibition, religion, the campaign of 1920, etc., given with absolute candor and with all T. R.'s downright vigor of expression. It's just like talking with T. R. himself to read his colorful, unconventional comments on men and events. If you want to know the real Roosevelt, read TALKS WITH T. R.

Illus. $3.50 net.

"I vouch for John J. Leary absolutely."
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Here is a book that will stand out from the entire field of Roosevelt literature for its vividness and authenticity. During his public life Mr. Roosevelt developed friendships of peculiar intimacy with a few newspaper men in whom he had entire confidence. With these men, of whom Mr. Leary was one of the most prominent, he would discuss public affairs with absolute frankness, giving them all the information in order that they might decide just what could be safely printed.

FIDDLER'S LUCK
Robert Haven Schauffler

Readers who enjoyed the brief extracts from this happy romance of musical vagabondage that appeared in The Outlook will welcome the publication of the whole story in book form. $1.90 net.

MARY MARIE
Eleanor H. Porter

Gay, lively, lovable Mary Marie, the sunbeam girl, will dance her way into every reader's heart. First edition, 100,000 copies. Illus. $1.90 net.

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"Those who are allured by the bright face of danger will yield themselves gladly to the spell of these stories."—*Milwaukee Sentinel.* Illus. $1.90 net.

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Mary Austin

A story of New York that illuminates the forces that are today struggling to remould American life. $2.00 net.

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"A unique anthology of French poetry that should be on the sacred shelf of every poetry-lover."—*Phila. Press.* $2.00 net.

CAPE CODDITIES
Dennis and Marion Chatham

Here is a book that will make an ideal pocket companion for your summer outing. The very title lures the imagination of all familiar with the vacation joys of old Cape Cod. Illus. $1.35 net.

LE PETIT NORD
Anne Grenfell

An intimate account of life in the far north by the wife of the famous Labrador Doctor, and a friend who accompanied them. Illus. $1.50 net.

HOW IT FEELS TO BE FIFTY
Ellis Parker Butler

An optimistic, invigorating book. The ideal gift for anyone just fifty, under fifty, or over fifty. 75 cents.

THE BAD RESULTS OF GOOD HABITS
J. Edgar Park

"These essays are admirably written, and are original and entertaining."—*Boston Globe.* $1.50 net.

THE OLD COAST ROAD
Agnes Edwards

A companion volume to "Cape Cod New and Old" that covers the picturesque history of the old road from Boston to Plymouth. Illus. $3.00 net.

The Piper

Send for The Piper, our free monthly bulletin of book news and gossip. Houghton Mifflin Company, Dept. D, 4 Park Street, Boston 8.

RECREATION
Viscount Grey

The most famous English diplomatist discusses with color the place of recreation in a well-ordered life. $1.25 net.

"THAT DAMN Y"
Katherine Mayo

A complete, authoritative and impartial account of "Y" work in France written with vividness and story interest. Illus. $3.50 net.

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BY THE WAY

Two elderly maiden ladies with whom "birth" counted for everything chanced to meet a friend of the poet Swinburne, says Mr. Coulson Kernahan in a recent book. "Who is this Mr. Swinburne, of whom we hear so much?" one of the ladies asked; "we know, of course, that he is a poet, but who are his people?" "Oh," was the reply, "he's the son of Admiral Charles Swinburne, who came of an old Northumberland family, and of Lady Jane Ashburnham, of Battle Place, Sussex." "Is that really so!" exclaimed the lady, vastly impressed. "I had no idea he was so highly connected." Then, turning to her sister: "Do remind me, directly we get back, to order some of his books."

Mr. Kernahan tells another story of a would-be witty woman who received a well-merited retort. One of her guests, a young medical student, was unexpectedly asked to carve a chicken at her table. He did his best, but the best was bad both for the bird and the tablecloth. She addressed him somewhat rudely: "Well, Mr. Patmore, you may be, for all I know, a very clever surgeon, but looking at your carving and my cloth, I can only say that if I wanted a leg off I should not come to you to do it." The young man was exasperated into making this reply: "No, Lady Alice; but, you see, you are not a chicken."

Should a man who advertises for a job tell all about himself in his advertisement, cracking up his own qualifications, virtues, etc., or simply announce that he wants a situation? A man who believes in the latter policy inserts this advertisement in the New York City "Journal of Commerce," under the heading "Situations Wanted:"

> Traffic Manager. $5,000. Address ——, this office.

"Cook's Continental Time-Table" for Europe is beginning to assume its pre-war aspect. The publication has made its appearance, it is stated, without a break each month for forty-seven years, not being stopped even during the war. Many pages, however, have blank spaces which formerly were filled with train schedules, and many trains are marked "Temporarily suspended." But enough remain to show that the tourist can now again reach most of the places in Europe where he is likely to want to go. The publication has recently adopted the twenty-four-hour system, thus being enabled to drop the confusing "A.M." and "P.M."

A New York City church bulletin board makes this announcement: "Next Sunday, sermon by the pastor: 'Yesterday is dead: Forget it! To-morrow doesn't exist: Don't worry!'" The title strikes one as bordering on the sensational, but the sermon certainly may have a message for busy and distracted men and women in a great city.

People who have seen the baboon movie actor called "Hubert," who foils a child's would-be kidnappers, will not be skeptical about the feats of a baboon related in a recent "Atlantic." This animal, it is stated, was owned by a railway switchman at Uitenhage, in South Africa. The man had lost both his legs. He sat in a little wooden cabin in which were six levers (to each of which a name had been given) controlling the switches. When a lever required shifting, he would direct the baboon by calling the name of the switch. The animal would at once swing over the proper lever. In the morning he ran his master down to the scene of his work on a little hand-car. When a down-grade was reached, where the car went by gravitation, the baboon evinced the liveliest satisfaction as he rested from his labors. The story makes the reader wonder whether it contains a possible solution of the domestic service problem.

Goiter, a disease which many people have associated mainly with certain Swiss cantons, is, according to a report by army officers, somewhat widely prevalent in the United States. Twenty thousand cases of goiter, it is stated, were found among men drafted for military service during the war. The disease is prevalent principally in the Great Lakes Basin and the Pacific Northwest. It used to be thought that certain elements of drinking-water caused the disease, but in the Northwest the water is soft, while in the Great Lakes region it is hard. Finns and Scandinavians, it seems, are most subject to the trouble among our population.

The National Portrait Gallery of London is again open to the public. It was closed during the war. Many of the pictures in this priceless collection, it is announced, were removed during hostilities to the National Library of Wales, while others were stored in underground railway stations until all danger of bombing was over. Among the notable pictures that may again be seen here are the portrait of Van Dyck by himself; of Warren Hastings, by Sir Thomas Lawrence; of Jane Middleton, by Sir Peter Lely; and of Lady Hamilton, by George Romney.

German marks are now worth about two cents apiece, though before the war they were worth about twenty-four cents. Even at two cents apiece, however, a hundred thousand make the tidy sum of two thousand dollars. As showing the large sums in which the banks deal, a correspondent writes: "I was amused the other day when I stepped into a banking house in Wall Street, after considering a possible trip to Europe, to ask the price of marks. The clerk sized me up for a merchant instead of a tourist, and said: 'If you want half a million or more, we can let you have them to-day at 1.80.' That would have been nine thousand dollars—going some for a mere traveler. But I suppose it was an hourly occurrence for that clerk to sell a million marks."

The "Evening Post" of New York City is a newspaper with a background. A recent issue contains an allusion to a contribution to its columns made over a century ago. "Miss Helena Van Brugh de Kay," it says, "who contributes to this issue, . . . is a great-granddaughter of Joseph Rodman Drake, author of 'The American Flag' and 'The Culprit Fay,' who died in 1820. He contributed light *vers d'occasion* to the New York 'Evening Post' in 1817–18 and used the pen-name 'Croaker.'"

From "Tyrihans," Christiania:

"Dentist Anderson is very unhappily married. One day a friend visiting him found him walking up and down with his forceps in a very happy mood.

"'You seem in a good humor to-day.'

"'I should think I am! The parson who married me is coming here in a few minutes to have a tooth out.'"

To Readers of

The Outlook

The Outlook is anxious to secure for republication the most representative cartoons. We want the cartoons which appeal to our readers as vital expressions of popular movements and public opinion. Won't you help us in our effort to secure such cartoons by cutting out the strongest drawings of cartoonists in your local papers and pasting one of the attached coupons on the back of each clipping. Then send your selection to the Cartoon Editor of The Outlook.

The Outlook is equally anxious to secure unusual news photographs; photographs which cannot be secured from the commercial photographers. If you have any photographs of local objects or events which appeal to you as of more than local interest, we hope you, as a friend and reader of The Outlook, will send them along to the Photograph Editor of The Outlook. Fill out and attach a coupon to the back of each photograph you desire to submit.

As an experiment we propose publishing these photograph and cartoon coupons in successive issues of The Outlook for a period of some weeks. No cartoons or photographs will be considered which are sent to us otherwise than in accordance with this notice. We are forced to make this a rigid rule as only by this method can we assure to our readers and friends that their photographs will be properly cared for and their cartoons given attention in the order of their arrival. We will pay for such cartoons and photographs as we use in accordance with the agreements printed on the coupons.

THE EDITORS OF THE OUTLOOK.
381 Fourth Ave., New York City

To the Cartoon Editor of The Outlook:

The attached cartoon is clipped from the ..... of the following date..... If it is the first clipping of this cartoon to reach The Outlook and is considered worthy of republication, I will accept One Dollar as payment in full for my service in bringing this cartoon to the attention of The Outlook. I agree that if it does not meet the above conditions this cartoon will not be returned nor will its receipt be acknowledged.

Name.....

Address.....

To the Photograph Editor of The Outlook:

The attached photograph is the property of the undersigned and is submitted for publication in The Outlook. Postage is enclosed for its return if unavailable. It is my understanding that The Outlook agrees to pay $3 for this photograph if reproduced as a half-page cut, or smaller, and $5 if reproduced in larger size than a half page. Enclosed herewith is a brief account of the object or event depicted in the attached photograph, which The Outlook is at liberty to use as it sees fit. My name and address are as follows:

Name.....

Address.....

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FOR REMEMBRANCE

BY HARRY LEE

A long, hoarse blast,
The brazen din
Of a thousand whistles—
A transport's in!

Blare of trumpet,
Rattle of drum,
In faded khaki,
The victors come.

Confetti whitens
The streets below,
Wild, sun-smitten,
Like swirling snow.

The crowds are frantic,
They laugh and cry,
They wave, they shout,
As the boys pass by.

Arches of triumph,
Flags aflow—
Was it an age
Or a year ago?

. . . . .

Click of a crutch,
Tap of a cane,
Two pale young soldiers
Limp by through the rain.

CLOTHE THE ARMENIANS

Whatever may be its political status, the most urgent need in Armenia at present is for clothing. Effort has been concentrated on the feeding of the hungry—which includes the whole population—and the caring of the sick, with the result that in many districts the peril of starvation has been temporarily, at least, removed, and the danger of death by disease materially reduced. American tools and farming implements are offering increasing though still inadequate opportunity to the people to raise their own produce.

But clothing the Armenian people have not. Thousands of refugees are still wearing the shreds and remnants of the garments in which they started on their unhappy pilgrimage five years ago. Thousands more are clad in nothing but flour sacks, burlap bags, or a single dilapidated dress or coat given them at the relief stations a year or more ago. And a still greater number have not one whole garment to cover their bodies. It is estimated that sixty thousand children alone will have absolutely nothing by next fall unless America sends something to them.

During the summer this situation is not such a dangerous one. But by next winter the plight of these people, particularly those living in the cold regions around Mount Ararat or in the Caucasus, will be desperate. The experiences of the past winter will be repeated and intensified. Thousands will perish from exposure. Unless all the money which has been given to feed these people is to be thrown away, clothes must be supplied them.

With this end in view, the Near East Relief, the official organization for Armenian relief, is holding an Old Clothes Campaign, beginning the first week in June, when the public is asked to turn in all its old clothes that still contain warmth and wear to the local headquarters of the Relief, or to the National storeroom at 549 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York City, from which shipment will be made direct to Constantinople. It is not often that so small a price is asked for human lives, but in this case the value of cast-off clothes is almost as high as that of gold.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"
(DERIVATIVE COMPOUND)

A Very Agreeable Aperient

All nature's creation is for your enjoyment —but to *revel* in the great out-doors and drink *deep* of its joys, bounding health is most necessary. To be mentally alert and physically fit, the digestive and eliminative organs must function naturally.

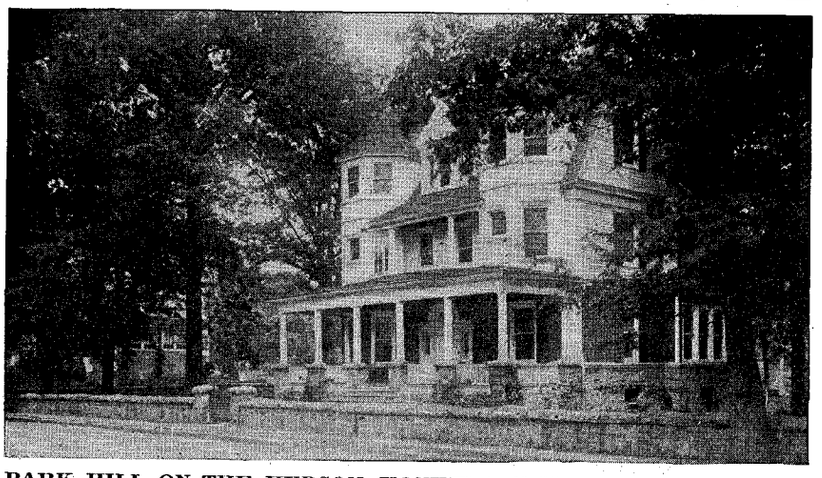
For this purpose ENO, derived from the medicinal properties of Nature's fruit is most effective. A spoonful in a glass of water makes a bubbling, pleasant tonic corrective that clears the head, steadies the nerves, sweetens the taste and forestalls constipation, biliousness and indigestion; hence, prevents their many after-effects, including headache, insomnia, sour taste, languor and poor appetite.

ENO comes in one size only at $1.25 a bottle, but its results are as tangible as the delights of Nature. At all druggists.

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., London, S. E., England

Sales Agents: Harold F. Ritchie & Co., Inc. New York, Toronto, Sidney

ATTRACTIVE HOUSE FOR SALE



PARK HILL ON THE HUDSON, YONKERS, N. Y. Two hundred feet frontage by one hundred and nineteen feet depth. Stone wall, beautiful trees and lawn, and delightful view of Hudson River and the Palisades. Charming twelve-room house, modern improvements, good repair. For terms and further information, address E. J. WEST, 31 Nassau Street, N. Y. C.

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"Want" advertisements, under the various headings, "Board and Rooms," "Help Wanted," etc., ten cents for each word or initial, **including the address, for each insertion.** The first word of each "Want" advertisement is set in capital letters without additional charge. Other words may be set in capitals, if desired, at double rates. If answers are to be addressed in care of The Outlook, **twenty-five cents** is charged for the box number named in the advertisement. Replies will be forwarded by us to the advertiser and bill for postage rendered. Special headings appropriate to the department may be arranged for on application.

Orders and copy for Classified Advertisements must be received with remittance ten days before the date of issue when it is intended the advertisement shall first appear.

Address: ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT, THE OUTLOOK, 381 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

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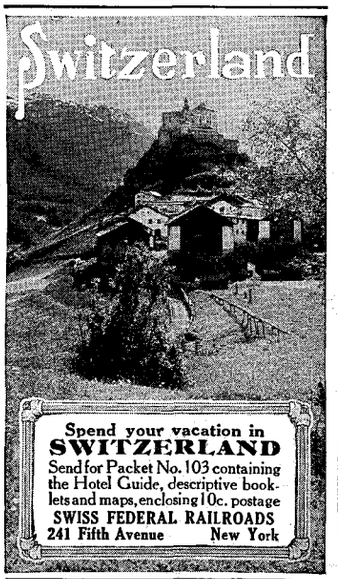

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Send for Packet No. 103 containing the Hotel Guide, descriptive booklets and maps, enclosing 10c. postage
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241 Fifth Avenue New York

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Motoring A Specialty
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506 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK TEL. VANDERBILT 5346

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38 Tours—Exceptional Variety in Routes and Prices
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Hudson River by Daylight

OF COURSE, you've heard of this wonderful trip and its panorama of scenic marvels. Plan to enjoy it for yourself this summer. The Day Line route between Albany and New York is direct and convenient. All through rail tickets accepted.

Attractive one-day outings from New York

Hudson River Day Line
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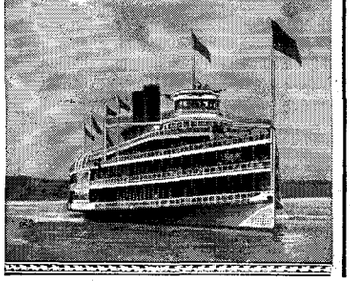

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Are you interested in it?
If so, write to Secretary
JAPAN HOTEL ASSOCIATION
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IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
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for 120-page Guide Book Free
When writing please mention "Outlook."

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MODERATE-PRICED TOURS
H. W. DUNNING & CO.
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INTERCOLLEGIATE TOURS
EUROPE
EDUCATION-TRAVEL-RECREATION
PRICES MODERATE
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Holidays in NORWAY
Land of the Midnight Sun. *Seventy years'* experience in planning tours thru this wonderful country. Sail June 24 and June 25. Send for booklet.
BENNETT'S TRAVEL BUREAU
506 Fifth Avenue, New York

EUROPE IS OPEN
$460 and Up
Cathedrals, Galleries, Lakes, Mountains. Exceptional arrangements for Paris and the Battlefields. Small parties with experienced leaders. Sail June, July.
THE TEMPLE TOURS, 80 Boylston St., Boston 11, Mass.

Special tour, Canada and Pacific Coast
1,000-MILE CRUISE ROMANTIC PEACE RIVER, visiting old fur trading Posts, Canadian Rockies (our own Camp), 500-mile cruise magnificent British Columbian Coast, among fjord and snow-clad mountains. Leaving July. Alaska optional. Reasonable. 10th year. Write M. E. PEARSON, The Pouch Gallery, Clinton Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The Hamilton
14th & K Sts., N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
A Select Family and Transient Hotel
Ideal Location. Modern appointments and Home-like. Good table. American plan $3.50 up daily; special rates by week. Booklet. IRVING O. BALL, Proprietor.

MAINE

THE HOMESTEAD
BAILEY ISLAND, ME. Open June 15 to Sept. 15. Air, scenes and table all of the best. Booklet on application. M. J. DURIE.

NORTH CAMPS
This is where you get unexcelled fishing for TROUT and LANDLOCKED SALMON
Excellent table, spring water, camps, and service. Booklet on request.
RANGELEY LAKE, ME.
P. O. ADDRESS, RANGELEY, ME.

Hotels and Resorts

MAINE

"The Firs" and "Camp Penobscot"
DEER ISLE, MAINE
Hotel, Tents, Cottages, Cabins—Woods and Shore. "Keep the family together." Camp privileges, supervised sports, and expert tutoring (if desired) for the boys. Rates moderate. S. B. KNOWLTON, Haverford, Pa.

YORK CAMPS LOON LAKE, MAINE. J. Lewis York, Prop.
Famous Rangeley region heart of mountains facing lake. Log cabins, baths, open fires, central dining-room. Garage, golf near by, boating, bathing, fishing. Fresh vegetables, eggs, poultry, milk. Booklet.

THE OCEAN HOUSE, YORK BEACH, ME. Leading hotel. Fine location. All conveniences. Excellent cuisine. Comfortable and homelike. Golf, tennis, beautiful drives, bathing and fishing. Ideal spot for children. Booklet. W. J. SIMPSON.

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COTUIT, MASS.
Boating, bathing excellent. Cottages. Ideal place for summer. Own garden. C. D. Crawford.

If You Are Tired or Need a Change
you cannot find a more comfortable place in New England than
THE WELDON HOTEL
GREENFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS
It affords all the comforts of home without extravagance.

HOTEL ASPINWALL
LENOX, MASS.
High and Cool in the Berkshires
A HOTEL OF DISTINCTION
OPENS JUNE 12. ELEVATION 1,400 FEET
Desirable Cottages with hotel service.
HOWE & TWOROGER, Managers
Winter Resort, Princess Hotel, Bermuda

MARBLEHEAD, MASS.
THE LESLIE
A quiet, cosy little house by the sea.
OPENS JUNE 12, 1920
Private baths. Descriptive booklet.

MOUNTAIN VIEW
43 West St., Northampton, Mass.
Season July 1 to Sept. 8
A beautiful mountain view from a wide porch. One of the best libraries in the State within two minutes' walk. Detailed information gladly sent on request. Mrs. O. S. BLAIR.

WHITE HOUSE INN
91 Elm Street, Northampton, Mass.
Season July 1 to Sept. 8. Reservations may be made now. Detailed information upon application to Mrs. M. V. BURGESS.

VILLA ITCHINGHAM—Charmingly attractive surroundings, exceptional comforts and cooking. $22.50 upward. Misses Crane, 155 Wendell Ave., Pittsfield, Mass.

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BERKSHIRE HILLS, MASSACHUSETTS
THE GREYLOCK
At the Western End of the Mohawk Trail
NOW OPEN
SEND FOR COPY OF
"Williamstown the Village Beautiful"

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LAKE SUNAPEE, N. H.
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Catering to a discriminating clientele.
Golf, Tennis, Boating, Canoeing, Bathing, Fishing, Riding, Dancing
Cottages for rent. Booklet sent on request
New York Office: HOTEL SAN RAFAEL
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The ENGLESIDE
Beach Haven N. J.
Opens June 18. The best combination of seashore features on the coast. Matchless bay for sailing and fishing, perfect beach and bathing. Five tennis courts. The Engleside has all the modern conveniences, private baths with sea and fresh water. Booklet. R. F. Engle, Mgr.
SURE RELIEF FROM HAY FEVER

NEW YORK

Lone Pine Camp
In the Heart of the Adirondacks
Fishing, boating, bathing, dancing, etc. For further particulars address
JOHN HOWLAND, Cranberry Lake, N. Y

ADIRONDACKS
KEENE VALLEY INN, Keene Valley, N. Y.
Altitude 1,200 ft. Fresh vegetables. Very heart of mts. $17 a week and up. Special rates for season. Write for booklet. ORLANDO BEEDE, Mgr.

ADIRONDACKS
Interbrook Lodge and Cottages
Keene Valley, N. Y. Very heart of mts., spruces, and pines. 1,500 elevation. $15 a week and up. Beautiful illustrated booklet. M. E. LUCK.

HOW would you like to live for 2 or 3 weeks or months, in cottage or hotel, on a strip of land
VIRTUALLY SIX MILES AT SEA?
Where there are congenial neighbors and all of the conveniences of home. Where the breeze seldom stops blowing; where boating, bathing and fishing are daily pastimes and where the cost is reasonable. Do you know that
POINT O' WOODS, L. I.
only 50 miles from New York, is such a place?
Direct inquiries to C. W. NASH, Supt., Point O' Woods, L. I.

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Hotel Le Marquis
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Combines every convenience and home comfort, and commends itself to people of refinement wishing to live on American Plan and be within easy reach of social and dramatic centers.
Rates with Illustrated Booklet gladly sent upon request. JOHN P. TOLSON.

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GLEN GARIFF
Delightfully situated in the Pocono Mountains 2½ miles from Mt. Pocono
OPENS JUNE 10
JUNE IN THE POCONOS!!
To see the mountain laurel in bloom is worth the trip! Apply early to MRS. GRACE D. SEAMAN, 363 Grand Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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Hotels and Resorts

VERMONT

CHESTER, VT. "The Maples." Delightful summer home. Cheerful, large, airy rooms, pure water, bath, hot and cold; broad piazza, croquet. fine roads. Terms reasonable. Refs. exchanged. The Misses Sargeant.

THE TAVERN
GRAFTON, VT. Ideal Location, bracing air, home cooking. Write for booklet.

COLONIAL INN, Poultney, Vt.
Three modern buildings with all improvements, located in beautiful village in Green Mts. Fresh milk, fruits, and vegetables from farm. Attractive walks and drives. Mountain climbing. Formerly The Dorms. Box O.

WYOMING

WYOMING
Trapper Lodge
An all season stock ranch. Good water, table, fishing, and saddle horses. Camp OUTDOORS WITH COMFORT in the Big Horn Mountains. Address
WYMAN & SONS, Shell, Wyoming.

Health Resorts

Sanford Hall, est. 1841
Private Hospital
For Mental and Nervous Diseases

Comfortable, homelike surroundings; modern methods of treatment; competent nurses. 15 acres of lawn, park, flower and vegetable gardens. Food the best. *Write for booklet.*

Sanford Hall Flushing New York

Dr. Vail's Sanatorium An exclusive resort in the beautiful Connecticut Valley. Massage, electricity, and baths. Golf and tennis. 3 resident physicians. Under successful management for 30 years. E. S. Vail, M.D., Thompsonville, Ct.

LINDEN Doylestown, Pa. **The Ideal Place for Sick People to Get Well** An institution devoted to the personal study and specialized treatment of the invalid. Massage, Electricity, Hydrotherapy. Apply for circular to Robert Lippincott Walter, M.D. (late of The Walter Sanitarium)

THE BETHESDA White Plains, N. Y.
A sanitarium for the invalid, the convalescent, and the aged. Address for terms
ALICE GATES BUGBEE, M.D. Tel. 241.

Dr. Reeves' Sanitarium
A Private Home for chronic, nervous, and mental patients. Also elderly people requiring care. Harriet E. Reeves, M.D., Melrose, Mass.

Country Board

Wanted Adult Boarders on old-fashioned Virginia farm. Excellent cooking. Conveniences. Delightful spring and summer season. 2,211, Outlook.

Real Estate

CANADA

FOR SALE
By F. Scott Carter & Co., Warrenton, Va.
An ideal summer home in New Brunswick, Can. Beautifully situated on the sea; 15 mins. from the popular resort, ST. ANDREWS
10-room house, hardwood floors, bathrooms, every modern convenience; greenhouse, garage, stabling, etc. 10 acres of land; hunting, fishing, bathing. Splendid roads. Caretaker on place. Must be sold; will sacrifice for $10,000.
Apply above or R. R. James, R. R. 3. St. Stephen, N. B., Can

CONNECTICUT

For Sale, $3500 Bungalow (new) at Crystal Lake. 6 rooms and bath, completely furnished. Lot 80 ft. by 500. Address Box 17, Eastford, Conn. R. R. stations, Pomfret or Abington, Conn.

EXCHANGE
OR FOR RENT
Will exchange the use of attractive summer home in Connecticut hills, modern conveniences, fireplaces, flower, vegetable, and fruit gardens, tennis court, for use of a comfortable cottage at seashore for four weeks (or longer) from July 20 (or would rent). 2,235, Outlook.

Real Estate

MAINE

CAMDEN ON THE COAST OF MAINE
Fully furnished, attractive cottage, on Dillingham Point, near the water. Apply to E. L. DILLINGHAM, 599 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.

FOR SALE
A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY HOME
On Lake Sebago, Maine
Fine view of lake and mountains. House has bathrooms, fireplaces, porches. Garage, barn, orchard, woods, and sup't's house. Inquire DR. SMITH, 690 Congress St., Portland, Me.

Penobscot Bay Must sell to close estate
LARGE COLONIAL HOUSE, BARNS, etc. 300 acres. $8,000. Bargain. Will sell buildings and part of land proportionately less. James H. Jones, Adm., Arlington, Mass.

RANGELEY LAKE, ME.
Exceptionally attractive villa. Splendidly furnished, located and equipped. **RENT** season or **SALE.** Particulars—views. Address E. A. HARRISON, 60 West 53d St., New York.

FOR RENT for August and September
At Seal Harbor, Maine
beautifully situated cottage and separate artist's studio. Five master's bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 servants' rooms and bath, electric light, completely furnished. Maids will stay if desired. Rent $1,200. Address Frank Damrosch, 120 Claremont Ave., New York City.

For Sale South Bristol, Maine **Furnished Bungalow.** Lot of one acre. River and ocean view. Price $2,500. G. R. Nichols, Box 1,629, Phila.

SOUTHPORT, ME. Opportunity for small summer colony. Protestant locality. Panoramic view of Boothbay Harbor and Islands. Farm and farmhouse. House suitable for colony club. Lyman C. Fisher, Southport, Me.

Squirrel Island, Me. **To Let.** One of the very best cottages. 11 furnished rooms, modern improvements. Price $500. A. Tetreault, Augusta, Me.

MARYLAND

For Sale—To Close An Estate
Beautiful old Maryland home and farm of about 180 acres at Churchville, Harford Co., Md. Water supply from hydraulic ram; house heated with hot water system; two bathrooms, etc. Good farming land, well watered, 2 barns, large corn house, silo, small creamery, tenant house, etc. Half mile from Lincoln Highway, 1 mile from churches, schoolhouse and stores; healthy, fine community. Price $35,000. Good working tenant on the farm. Apply to William W. Finney, Bel Air, Md., for particulars.

MASSACHUSETTS

TO RENT—BERKSHIRE HILLS, DALTON. FURNISHED 9-ROOM COTTAGE, modern improvements, 2 acres land, orchard, barn. $500 for season. Mary Crane, 155 Wendell Ave., Pittsfield, Mass.

1½-Acre Estate for Sale
on the State road, 30 minutes out of Boston, in **EAST BRAINTREE.** 3 minutes' walk from R.R. station. Elevated from the street; garage attached; garden and fruit trees. Large room with pipe organ; all electrical appliances installed. For further information apply at 153 Summer St., Boston, Mass.

At Manomet, Plymouth, Mass.
NEW FURNISHED COTTAGE to LET or FOR SALE. Broad piazzas, electric lights, hot and cold water, conveniences, open fireplace. Terms moderate. Wm. H. Hawley, Room 17, State House, Boston.

FOR SALE
ELMEDGE Mattapoisett, Mass.
Ideally located in attractive village on Buzzards Bay. Five minutes' walk from the beach. Large lot. Well-equipped house of 10 rooms with bath. Running water; hot air heat; large piazza. Sale price, $8,500. For particulars address
Box 214, Elmedge, Mattapoisett, Mass.

For Rent—FARMHOUSE
Furnished. 7 rooms. In the **beautiful hill country of northwestern Mass.** 1,700 feet elevation. $150 for season. Dr. F. N. Davenport, 33 West 42d St., New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

BETHLEHEM, N. H. **For Rent** Attractively furnished Bungalow. Living-room with open fireplace, dining-room, den and kitchen. Four bedrooms, bath. Large veranda. Use of garage. Address A. A. Varney, Bethlehem, N. H.

SUGAR HILL, New Hampshire. Attractive Bungalow, 8 rooms and bath, furnished, beautifully located, **White Mountains.** For rent or sale. Wm. E. Satchell, Owner, 162 Gates Av., Brooklyn, N.Y.

Real Estate

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Sugar Hill, N. H. "Edgewood Camp"
FOR RENT—Furnished Cottage, with two acres of land. Large living-room with fireplace, kitchen, 4 double, 2 single bedrooms, 3 sleeping porches, 2 baths, lavatory. Large veranda, portion conveniently screened for outdoor dining-room. Beautiful view of Franconia Range. Within convenient distance Sunset Hill House. For plans and terms apply to 460 Prospect St., New Haven, Conn.

JACKSON, N. H. Furnished Cottage FOR RENT
10 rooms, bath, running water, fireplaces; milk, vegetables, and garage accommodations at reasonable rates. Beautifully located in the
HEART OF THE WHITE MOUNTAINS
For particulars address Commercial Corp., 171 Westminster St., Providence, R. I.

NEW JERSEY

New Jersey
Point Pleasant Summer Home
OCEAN AND RIVER. House For Rent on river-front half-mile from ocean, at head of Barnegat Bay; every shore pleasure at hand, golf to yachting. This house not usually rented, perfected for new owner, a New York artist; rare furnishings. For rent summer season, $1,200. 12 rooms, 5 bedrooms, 2 baths, garage and room for chauffeur.
A. O. S. HAVENS, Point Pleasant, N. J.

FOR RENT 20 miles from New York in New Jersey
A Charming Detached Country Residence Built on high ground surrounded by well timbered park, 300 acres. Golf course and tennis court; kitchen garden. Dining and drawing rooms, library, 8 bedrooms, 5 bathrooms. Address 2,231, Outlook.

FOR SALE
Gentleman's Country Estate, 58 Acres
10 minutes' walk to station; 22 miles to Philadelphia; on State highway to Atlantic City. Magnificent landscaped lawns; beautiful shade trees—many rare varieties; holly, maple and magnolia groves; hedges and shrubbery. Quarter of a million dollars said to have been spent on the estate. Price $30,000, which is about ⅓ value of buildings; grounds alone are worth considerably more than price asked for entire property. Increasing in value. Circumstances force sale. Write for special booklet, fully descriptive of buildings and grounds, containing fifteen views.
L. E. KALER, Vineland, N. J.

NEW YORK

Life in the Adirondacks
If you wish a CAMP at LAKE PLACID, PAUL SMITH'S, SARANAC LAKE, or anywhere in the ADIRONDACKS
Write for free illustrated booklet
W. F. ROBERTS
Real Estate Office, Saranac Lake, N. Y.

For Rent Westport-on-Lake Champlain, N. Y.
Cottage house—7 rooms and bath. Best location. References required. Address R. H. STEWART, 22 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.

FOR RENT on LAKE GEORGE
Furnished Cottages and Bungalows
Golf, tennis, boating, bathing, fishing.
Glenburnie Co., Glenburnie, N. Y.

2 furnished homes for rent on Lake George
11 rooms, 3 baths, motor boat, tennis court and garden. 8 rooms, 2 baths, sleeping porches. Beautiful location opposite Sabbath Day Point. 64 W. 56th St., New York.

Hot-Water Heated, 9-Room and Finished Attic
SLATE ROOF HOUSE
Corner plot 115x170; flowers, fruit; concrete garage; Nyack, N. Y., 30 miles from New York; immediate occupancy. Price $7,500. Owner, P. W. Babcock, 66 Broad St., New York City.

25 acre place on SOUTH COUNTRY ROAD, Long Island
Unusual Chance to BUY with Two Hill-Top Houses; or RENT Quaintly Furnished. "WYNOT" $800; 12 rooms, bath, 2-car garage. "BARNSTEAD" $600; studio with 6 rooms, bath, garage. Woods. Views. 60 miles to N. Y. City. Apply 72 Brooklyn Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y.

MONEY-MAKING FARMS 33 STATES, $10 to $100 acre. Stock, tools, crops, often included to settle quickly. Write for big illustrated catalogue. Strout Farm Agency, 150 BM Nassau St., N.Y.

VERMONT

For Rent—Dorset, Vt.
On Beautiful Estate in Green Mountains
WAUBEKA COTTAGE—Furnished
Seven rooms and bath, large stone fireplace and veranda. Garage. Rent for season $250. Address M. D., Room 1616, 120 Broadway.

Real Estate

VERMONT

TO RENT, FURNISHED, or FOR SALE—COLONIAL HOUSE
Situated in Foothills of GREEN MTS. 1,000 feet elevation, 10 miles from Brattleboro, Vt. Fine views, lovely garden. 5 master's bedrooms, 4 baths, charming rooms downstairs. Thoroughly furnished. Good garage. Rent $1,200. Apply to Wm. Coombs Codman & Son, 15 State St., Boston, Mass.

Green Mts. Furnished Cottages and Bungalow **TO LET** on **Dairy Farm** Between Brattleboro and Bennington. Altitude 1,900 feet. Housekeeping facilities if desired or meals to be had at neighboring studio.
Full particulars by addressing 2,229, Outlook.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS. Mason sold 18 sprayers and autowashers one Saturday. Profits $2.50 each. Square deal. Particulars free. Rusler Company, Johnstown, Ohio.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

INVENTIONS wanted. Cash or royalty for ideas. Adam Fisher Mfg. Co., 217, St. Louis, Mo.

MANUSCRIPTS

STORIES, poems, plays, etc., are wanted for publication. Submit MSS. or write Literary Bureau, 325, Hannibal, Mo.

TENT FOR SALE

WATER-proofed canvas tent with water-proofed floor, size 7 x 9. Practically new. Price $35. 8,498, Outlook.

HELP WANTED

Business Situations

SUPERINTENDENT and HOUSEKEEPER, married couple, Protestants, preferably with some experience in institutional management, to reside in and direct work of a Boston home for aged. Miss Elsie Adams, 236 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.

WANTED, at settlement house (Neighborhood Club) in Boston, young man with experience in and love for work among boys. Neighborhood residence necessary. Please reply, inclosing references, to P. O. Box 2,682, Boston, Mass.

WRITE photoplays: $25–$300 paid anyone for suitable ideas. Experience unnecessary; complete outline free. Producers League, 438, St. Louis.

RAILWAY traffic inspectors earn from $110 to $200 per month and expenses. Travel if desired. Unlimited advancement. No age limit. We train you. Positions furnished under guarantee. Write for booklet CM27. Standard Business Training Institute, Buffalo, N. Y.

WANTED—Business manager for women's city club. Good position for woman with executive ability and experience in running high class restaurant and house. Address P. O. Box 742, Providence, R. I.

WANTED—Manager for business woman's club. State qualifications, references, and salary expected. 8,457, Outlook.

Companions and Domestic Helpers

WANTED — Young, experienced nurse — Protestant—for two girls, 3 and 8 years old. Wages $75. Personal references only. Mrs. Van Boskerck, 1332 Prospect Ave., Plainfield, N. J.

PLACEMENT BUREAU for employer and employee: Housekeepers, matrons, mother's helpers, governesses, secretaries, companions, attendants. 51 Trowbridge St., Cambridge, Mass.

WANTED—Primary teacher, young, forceful, cultured, to go to country with family having two children as mother's helper. No housework. $75 monthly and expenses. Write for appointment to Mrs. R. Young, 97 Lincoln Road, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—Good plain cook for family of five, in suburb of New York. Good wages; pleasant room and bath. 8,509, Outlook.

WANTED — Competent working housekeeper who will do her share of work in the house and will find suitable helper. Also useful man licensed to drive auto. Summer to be passed in New Hampshire, but position permanent if arrangement mutually agreeable. Write Mrs. G. Speranza, Irvington, N. Y.

DIETITIANS, superintendents, cafeteria managers, governesses, matrons, housekeepers. Miss Richards, Box 5, East—Providence. Boston, Fridays, 11 to 1, 16 Jackson Hall, Trinity Court. Address Providence.

Teachers and Governesses

WANTED—Gentlewoman over 25 as governess to assist in care of three small children from 2½ to 6 years of age. Position to continue through the year if satisfactory. References required. Mrs. T. F. Bayard, 9 Red Oak Road, Wilmington, Del.

HOPKINS' Educational Agency, 507 Fifth Avenue. Governesses, nurses, housekeepers; dietitians $1,200 year; attendant $80.

TEACHER wanted at Canton, China, for American and European children in secondary grades. Inquire Trustees of Canton Christian College, 156 Fifth Ave., New York.

THE Edwards Teachers Bureau, Grand Cane, La., needs experienced teachers for remunerative positions. No position, no fee.

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HELP WANTED

Teachers and Governesses

WANTED—Competent teachers for public and private schools. Calls coming every day. Send for circulars. Albany Teachers' Agency, Albany, N. Y.

ESTERLY Agency wants teachers for California high schools, all subjects. Men, $1,800–$2,500; women, $1,500–$2,000. San Francisco.

TEACHERS WANTED—Men and women needed for attractive September openings, for all departments of high schools and colleges. Desirable salaries. Address The Interstate Teachers' Agency, Macheca Building, New Orleans, La.

TREMENDOUS demand for teachers—practically all subjects, all sections of the country—colleges, public and private schools. Ernest Olp, Steger Building, Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Professional Situations

CONSULTING physiologist for backward children wishes private case for her assistant. Successful kindergarten teacher, young university graduate, uses creative educational methods to encourage child's natural unfolding. Ruth Marchand, 18 East 60th St., New York City.

CLERGYMAN, forty-five, in active ministry last fifteen years, desires remunerative position. Religious work preferred, or confidential secretary to head of an institution or prominent minister. Yale and Seminary graduate; stenographical experience and well read. 8,513, Outlook.

Business Situations

WANTED — UNUSUAL POSITION in business or home. College woman of thirty, with ten years' remarkably successful experience in executive capacities. Will guarantee to make success of anything she tackles. Two years in France. Genius for salesmanship and for adapting herself to unpleasant circumstances. Wants hard proposition requiring tact and diplomacy. Prefers California. Interview New York or Chicago. 8,463, Outlook.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Business Situations

SECRETARY—Cultured, educated woman, unusual secretarial and social experience, desires new connection as executive secretary in first-class organization, or as private secretary to individual of broad interests. Attractive personality, loyalty, tact, judgment. 8,467, Outlook.

POSITION wanted in organization, public health, civic, or welfare work. Very successful in raising finances to carry on the work. 8,514, Outlook.

Companions and Domestic Helpers

MIDDLE-aged American, with hospital and sanitarium experience, wishes position as attendant or companion to elderly gentleman. Good home more essential than big wages. 8,471, Outlook.

FRENCH teachers desire summer position. Willing to do any kind of work for liberal remuneration: tutoring, chaperoning, companion, gardening, in teahouse, needlework, typewriting, bookkeeping. 8,473, Outlook.

COMPANION—Social, attractive girl, best schooling; French, German, music, athletics; traveled. 8,494, Outlook.

ENGLISH gentlewoman desires position as companion. Lessons in music if desired. Good traveler. 8,460, Outlook.

COLLEGE senior wishes position for summer as nursery governess or companion. References. 8,461, Outlook.

A woman of refinement would like charge of gentleman's home where servants are maintained. Can furnish cook who has been in her employ seventeen years. Best of references furnished. 8,468, Outlook.

EXPERIENCED worker, sister of clergyman, desires situation in summer camp or home. Capable in all practical matters, also best references as a tutor. Accompanied by 8 year daughter. 8,470, Outlook.

LADY seeks permanent position as home-maker for afflicted person, or to take place of mother in home where some help is kept. Musical, traveled, cultured, home loving. Best references. 8,392, Outlook.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Companions and Domestic Helpers

WANTED—Position for summer for convalescent patient. Second year medical student. Address 2435 North College Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED, by refined young woman, position for summer months to look after one or two children not under 5. Can give best of references. 8,505, Outlook.

COMPANION or governess. Normal and college graduate with fifteen years' teaching experience. Will travel. 8,503, Outlook.

REFINED young lady, having musical education, kindergarten and playground experience, desires position as companion to children. Will travel. 8,500, Outlook.

ENGLISHWOMAN offers services during voyage for passage to England. Miss Bland, 1514 Green St., Philadelphia.

NURSE desires position as nurse and housekeeper for lady or gentleman. Highest references. 8,499, Outlook.

COLLEGE boy, 19, desires position as companion to younger boy for summer months. Could tutor. Willing to travel. Carleton, 1 Gramercy Park, New York.

GENTLEWOMAN, experienced traveler, educated, cultivated, wide social experience, desires position as traveling companion, social secretary, or chaperon. Highest references given and required. 8,511, Outlook.

KINDERGARTEN student desires part-time work near good library. Will assist mother in care of child. Neat plain sewer. Capable cook. Year position desired. No salary. Best references required. Vicinity Philadelphia or Baltimore preferred. Box 576, Lee, Mass.

Teachers and Governesses

TWO high school teachers (chemistry, Latin, mathematics, geography) desire summer work in West or Appalachians in camp, cafeteria, or private family. 8,464, Outlook.

SPECIALLY trained, experienced teacher will tutor in college preparatory English or read aloud during vacation. 8,452, Outlook.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Teachers and Governesses

COLLEGE student desires position for summer as governess, tutor, or companion. Willing to travel. Excellent references. 8,469, Outlook.

TEACHER, young man, 31, Episcopalian, nine years' experience, now teaching Episcopalian boarding school, wishes position as tutor, companion, during summer. Athletic coach. Highest references. 8,234, Outlook.

FRENCH lady, experienced teacher, desires summer position in family (country or seashore) as instructor or companion (not to young children). References exchanged. Terms according to work desired. 8,496, Outlook.

POSITION wanted by college graduate, experienced teacher, as tutor for summer months, with family in East. Best references. Estelle Perry, 11 East Goethe St., Chicago.

EXPERIENCED home economics teacher and institutional manager wishes position in camp, or as companion. Best references. 8,506, Outlook.

EXPERIENCED teacher, executive, physical education, recreation, desires summer position in camp or recreation work. 8,442, Outlook.

COUNSELOR-governess. Young woman desires engagement several summer weeks. Companionable. 8,510, Outlook.

MISCELLANEOUS

DOMESTIC SCIENCE correspondence courses. Good positions and home efficiency. Am. School Home Economics, Chicago.

COLLEGE woman wants little children to care for at her country home. $25–$30 weekly. Box 184, Kent, Conn.

WANTED—Young women to take nine months' course in nursing. Frances Parker Memorial Home, New Brunswick, N. J.

MISS Guthman, New York shopper, will send anything on approval. Services free. References required. 309 West 99th St.

WANTED — Defective persons to board. Address W, Pawling, N. Y.

To You as an Outlook Subscriber

During this important Presidential Campaign The Outlook will gladly send, without charge, at the suggestion of a subscriber, a sample copy of The Outlook to a friend or an acquaintance who, in your judgment, would be interested in The Outlook's treatment of Campaign issues.

Fill in the attached coupon and mail it to us, and we will forward a copy of The Outlook—the latest number—unless you prefer to suggest a number containing an article which you think would be of particular interest to the person named.

The Outlook Company, 381 Fourth Ave., New York

Please send a copy of The Outlook to

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YOUR WANTS in every line

of household, educational, business, or personal service—domestic workers, teachers, nurses, business or professional assistants, etc., etc.—whether you require help or are seeking a situation, may be filled through a little announcement in the CLASSIFIED COLUMNS OF THE OUTLOOK. If you have some article to sell or exchange, these columns may prove of real value to you as they have to many others. Send for descriptive circular and order blank AND FILL YOUR WANTS. Address

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Don't Wear a Truss

MR. C. E. BROOKS

Brooks' Appliance, the modern scientific invention, the wonderful new discovery that relieves rupture, will be sent on trial. No obnoxious springs or pads.

Brooks' Rupture Appliance

Has automatic Air Cushions. Binds and draws the broken parts together as you would a broken limb. No salves. No lies. Durable, cheap. Sent on trial to prove it. Protected by U. S. patents. Catalog and measure blanks mailed free. Send name and address today.
Brooks Appliance Co., 471F State St., Marshall, Mich.

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AH'S MARCHIN' ON TO DOOMSDAY

BY LOUISE AYRES GARNETT

Ah's marchin' on to Doomsday,
Doomsday, Doomsday,
Ah's marchin' on to Doomsday
To tell him *howdy do.*
Ah's sholy gwine to meet him,
Meet him, meet him,
Ah's sholy gwine to meet him,
F'r he's a-marchin' too.
An' den, O hallelujah!
'Lujah! 'lujah!
An' den, O hallelujah!
He'll lift me by de ha'r
An' tote me 'cross de riber,
Riber, riber,
An' tote me 'cross de riber
On de wings o' pra'r.

Doomsday! Doomsday!
Ah's a-comin', Doomsday!
Ah'll meet you, Mister Doomsday,
Doomsday, Doom!

De wings o' pra'r am pow'ful,
Pow'ful, pow'ful,
De wings o' pra'r am pow'ful
An' black as Brudder Night.
Dey'll rock me in a cradle,
Cradle, cradle,
Dey'll rock me in a cradle
Like as if'n Ah was white.
De winds 'll come f'om nowheres,
Nowheres, nowheres,
De winds 'll come f'om nowheres
An' breave a mighty breff.
O let me go on dyin',
Dyin', dyin',
O let me go on dyin'
Ef disahere am deff!

Doomsday! Doomsday!
Ah's a-comin', Doomsday!
Ah'll meet you, Mister Doomsday,
Doomsday, Doom!

HOW PROHIBITION RUINED A WORKHOUSE

(*From "The World Digest of Reform News"*)

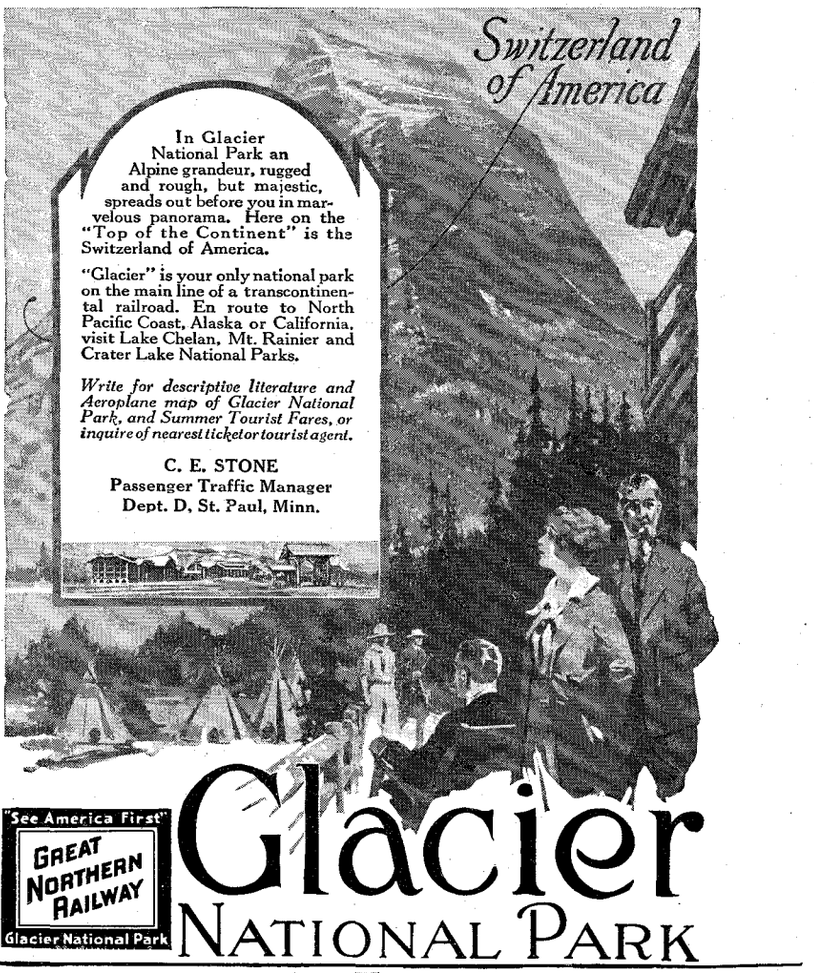
The fiftieth annual report of the Allegheny (Pittsburgh) County Workhouse and Inebriates' Asylum shows that prohibition has nearly ruined that institution. The Superintendent, on the eleventh page of the report, says:

The total number of prisoners in confinement on December 31, 1918, was 763, and the number in confinement December 31, 1919, was 493. Only six months of 1919, however, were prohibition months.

The Superintendent seems to take a particular interest in the effects of prohibition upon the total of commitments to this institution, for he says:

In connection with the above, as a matter of information, we herewith attach a comparative statement, showing the commitments for various offenses for the first six months and the last six months of the year 1919:

	1st Six Months	2d Six Months
Assault and battery	27	18
Aggravated assault and battery	21	14
Felonious assault and battery	41	19
Being a common prostitute	60	19
Disorderly conduct	334	50
Drunkenness	149	12
Larceny, etc.	155	75
Non-support	56	18
Suspicious person	885	246
Vagrancy	573	62
Miscellaneous	397	197
	2,698	370


Switzerland of America
In Glacier National Park an Alpine grandeur, rugged and rough, but majestic, spreads out before you in marvelous panorama. Here on the "Top of the Continent" is the Switzerland of America.
"Glacier" is your only national park on the main line of a transcontinental railroad. En route to North Pacific Coast, Alaska or California, visit Lake Chelan, Mt. Rainier and Crater Lake National Parks.
Write for descriptive literature and Aeroplane map of Glacier National Park, and Summer Tourist Fares, or inquire of nearest ticket or tourist agent.
C. E. STONE
Passenger Traffic Manager
Dept. D, St. Paul, Minn.
"See America First"
GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY
Glacier National Park
Glacier
NATIONAL PARK

A SUMMER CRUISE
NIAGARA to the SAGUENAY
NO OTHER VACATION JUST LIKE THIS ONE. 14 days of sighteeeing and pleasure—Chartered Steamer from Montreal to Saguenay and return.
5 Tours July and August
Niagara Falls, Toronto, Thousand Islands, St. Lawrence Rapids, Montreal, Quebec, The Saguenay River, Tadousac, Murray Bay, Ausable Chasm, Lake Champlain, Lake George, Saratoga Springs, down the Hudson River to New York.
Write Dep't O.U.10 for Details
14 DAYS $265 Up
AMERICAN EXPRESS
Travel Department
65 Broadway New York
AMERICAN EXPRESS WORLD SERVICE TRAVEL DEPARTMENT
NIAGARA
TORONTO
LAKE ONTARIO
THOUSAND ISLANDS
MONTREAL
QUEBEC
THE SAGUENAY
ST. LAWRENCE RIVER
LAKE CHAMPLAIN

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Advertising Measles

In the lower forms of advertising life, the obsessing idea is to put a picture of the factory into the space. If possible, two pictures of the factory.

During the next stage of evolution, the advertising manufacturer begins every sentence with "we" and tells all about his business.

When at length he becomes convinced that the way to sell his prospective customers is to tell them of their wants, he has graduated from the tyro class.

But there is one more case of advertising measles he has to have. This is the semi-colon.

It is a matter of life and death importance to him whether it be a comma or a semi-colon; whether "gotten" is better than "got"; whether the triangle or the circle has the deeper "psychological" import.

From the semi-colon attack there emerges the real advertiser who realizes that 99% of the importance of his message is to make the reader realize a want which will be adequately filled by the advertiser's product.

Sincerity of belief dictates the message, and semi-colons and psychological triangles take care of themselves.

Advertising space in the Butterick Publications is for sale through the accredited advertising agencies.

Butterick—*Publisher*

The Delineator *($2.50 a Year)*

Everybody's Magazine *($2.75 a Year)*

The Designer *($2.00 a Year)*

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ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"—the sly, lying, amorous cuss! I shot him," shrilled Jones

IMAGINE the feelings of Heyst. There he stood in the doorway. And the woman he loved; the woman he could have sworn loved him; the woman who had fled with him alone to that tropical island, was there before his eyes with the "sly, lying, amorous" scoundrel. What should he do? What *did* he do?

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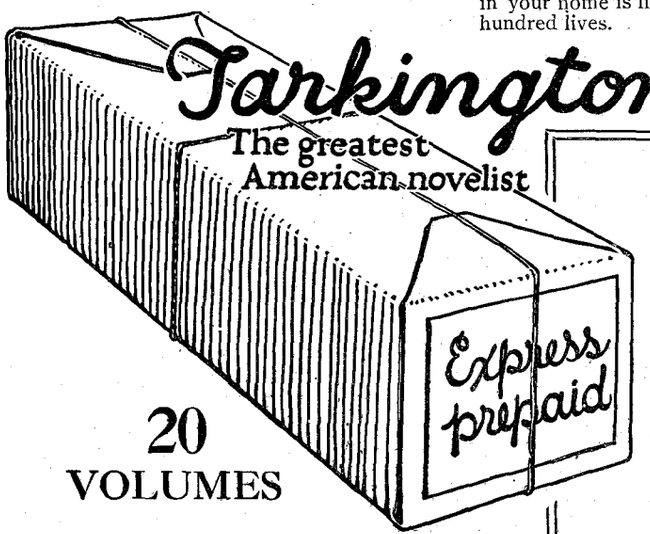

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